The Mining Journal RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 865---Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

PRICE 6D.

OWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION TIN AND COPPER MINES, DEVON.

ESSRS. FULLER & HORSEY will SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, on Tuesday, March, 23, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, withreserve, the valuable TIN and COPPER MINES, known as the

out reserve, the valuable TIN and COPPER MINES, known as the OWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION MINES, formerly the Ashburton Usited Mines, in the parishes of ASHBURTON and ILSINGTON. The setts comprise an area of about one square mile, three miles north of Ashburton, and all the MACHINERLY and MATERIALS, including ONE WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. in diameter, 2-ditto, 30 feet, I ditto 16 feet, 215 fathoms round rods, pulleys, &c., 150 fathoms pumps, from 6 inches to 14 inches diameter, with the appendages, capstans, and capstan ropes, and whims, and whim ropes, a quantity of iron, brass and timber, smiths and miners' tools, this and tin stuff, and a variety of other valuable and miscellaneous articles.—To be viewed till the sale, by application to Wm. Collins, at the mines; and further particulars of Hobert Hunt, Eq., Secretary, at the office of the Company, 76, Carnbill, and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, City.

LLYNVI IRON-WORKS.

MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Castle Inn, NEATH, on Thursday, the 8th day of April, at Twelve o'clock, THE LLYNVI IRON WORKS.

And EFFECTS, situate near Bridgend, in the Country of GLAMORGAN, and consisting of EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES and MINERAL GROUNDS, affording an abundant and cheap supply of coal, blackband fromstone, and other ores; FOUR BLAST-FURNACES, refineries, puddling forgs, mills, engines, and machinery, all in excellent working condition; dwelling-houses, shop, wharves, warehousek, implements, and all the requisite adjuncts of an iron-work; also large stock of coal, blackband, mine limestone, and bur-iron. Full particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Theon, Clarke, and Morice, selicitors, No. 29, Coleman-street, London; Mr. Rebert Evans, auctioneer, Evidgend; and Mr. Hampton, the manager of the works, with whom arrangements may be made for viewing the property.

GOING IRON-WORKS AND COLLERY FOR SALE.

GOING IRON-WORKS AND COLLIERY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, GLASGOW, on Wednesday, the 14th April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private bargala:

1. DEVON IRON-WORKS, built on a few of nearly 38 acres, Scotch measure, Within three miles of Allon, consisting of THREE BLAST-FURNACES, BLOWING EMBING, 90-horse power, manger's hours, stables, &c., large FOUNDEY, with moulding shops, capable of carrying on an extensive foundry business. Also, BRANCH RAILWAY to the Clackmannan Railway, which communicates with a free port on the Frith of Forth. The Stirling and Dunfarmiline Railway passes within 200 yards of the work, giving railway transit to all parts of the kingdom.

There are connected with the works a LEASED FARM of 181 acres, and a number of workers' and other houses.

There are connected with the works a LEASED FARM of 181 acres, and a number of workers' and other houses.

2. CRAIGRIE COLLIERY, on the Frith of Forth, near Clackmannan. It consists of THERE PITS and FOUR STEAM-ENGINES, RAILWAYS above and below ground, was going pits. The plant and utensits to be taken by the purchasor at a valuation, and inventory thereof to be exhibited at the sale. This colliery contains several seems of coal—one of 9 feet thick, with bands of ireastone in the roof, and another 3 feet thick, with a black-band of ironstone 8 to 9 inches thick. All the pits are connected by railway, with a free shipping port on the Prith of Forth; and also by railway with the Stirling and Dunformline Railway.

For any further information apply to Adex. Christie, Esq., at the Devon Iron-Works; of to Messrs, Bannatynes and Kirkwood, Glasgow, who will show the titles and articles of roup.—Glasgow, March 3, 1852.

or to Messrs. Bannalynes and Rirkwood, Glasgow, who will show the fittes and articles of roup.—Glasgow, March 3, 1852.

BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY OF ANTRIM, IRELAND.—MINERAL BOYALIES.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Linese very valuable Collieries and Iron Mines, together with all Mines, Minerals, and stilliferous Ores, Freestone, Limestone, Fire and Potters' Clays, extend in and under an area of about 14,000 acres of land.

The Ballycastle mineral property is situate on the north-east coast of Antrim, in the Carey Barony, extending from Bonamargy, near Ballycastle Harbour, westward to the promontory of Fair Head, being about five miles along the shore of the North Channel, and foar miles inhand to the south. Fair Head is a distance of 16 miles only from the Mull of Cantyre and the west coast of Sectland, and from the month of the Clyde.

The same of Bituminous Coal at Ballycastle are well-known, having been fally proved and wrought by means of adits, but the larroduction of modern machinery would open out a large and hitherto untouched coal-field.

The coal is well sdayed for economically smelting the rich iron ores with which the property abounds.

In association with coal are found in vast-abundance rich iron ores, of the carbonifetrous and argillaceous kind. A large portion of the ironstone of this valuable mining property is stated to be equal, if not superior, to the black-band of Lanarkshire, and is found in beds of 3 feet in thickness.

A portion of the ironstone has recently been wrought for experimental purposes, and, after calcination, shipped to Glasgow, where its quality is highly approved of. All the materials for the coal-treetion of tiron-works and requisite buildings exist on the spot.

The coal lesse is held for an unexpired lesse of about 60 years.

The coal lesses is held for an unexpired lesse of about 60 years.

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COSHEEN COPPER MINES, near SKULL, county of CORE, IRELAND.—VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—The present proprietors (siz in number) of the above well-established mines of Cosheen, situated on the eastern store of weall flarbour, in the west of the county of Cork, are desirous to TREAT with CAPITALISTS for the ALLE of ONE. HALF of the whole INTEREST in the concernythe purchase-moon, to be applied as a capital to carry on operations.

This valuable mining sett, comprising, nearly do acres, is held by lease for 31 years, from the 1st of August, 1840, at a royalty, or mine rent, of 1-13th; upon it are several very proceeding todes, only one of which has as yet been wrought upon, and from which alone nearly \$17,000 worth of grey copper ore of the richest quality, including several tons of the purcet melaculite, has been raised and sold at Swansea, varying in produces the 19 to 60 per cent., and realising from £8 to £53 per ton.

Taxamine has been smit, only a few fathoms under adit; its position for working and shipping the cree is turivalled—all necessary buildings, stores, forges, stables, magazing, stay office, contribus, bottom, agent's residence, stamping, mill, and plant, are in perfect order, and a large supply of materials in store, sufficient to enable the works to be resumed at ouce.

It is a generally simisted and indentable fact, that the extraordinary productiveness of Cosheer has jed to the working of the averal very promising mines lately opened in the locality.

If a treaty he concluded, the nature management of the general way (appendent and areas).

OSHEEN MINE, NEAR SKULL, COUNTY CORK-

TO THE ELFO SM. IN. M., NEAR SKULL, COUNTY CORKTO THE ELFO SM. III. SHINES OF SM. III. SHINES OF SM. III.

Sta.—Having read an advertisement in the formal of the 13th March inst. under the
above heading, aigned "J. Maitland, from in which he warm the public that neither
I nor those connected with me have any rught, with, or interest to dispose of in the concern, I trust I need only refer to the accompanying letter of Horatio Townsend, Esq., of
Woodsadie, in this country, from whom I hold a lease of the mines, to prove that I do poysess these rights which Mr. Maitland states I have not.

I have only to add, that Mr. Maitland having been disappointed in his efforts to purchase our interests upon his own terms, he has thought proper to adopt a course calculated to injure them, without consumering the consequences to which he has subjected
himself by his illegal and unwarraments conducted. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
No. 30, South Mail, Cork, Marci 18, 1857. WILLIAM CONNELL.

CONNELL. COUNTY CORK.

COSHEER AHNE, NEAR SKULL, COUNTY CORK.

'SHE EDISON OF HE MINISO JOHNAL.

Sta.—My attention has been directed by Mr. William Connell, one of the lesses of the Cosheen Rine, to an advertisement in your Journal of the 13th instant, from a Mr. J. Mailtand, of London, alledging that neither Mr. Connell or those connected with him, have any right, tilte, or interest to dispose of the mine. I beg to state that I am owner in tee of the property upon which the Cosheen Mine is altuste, and of the royalites of that mine. I lessed the mine to Mr. Connell and his collesques for a period of 31 years from August, 1869, and they are the legal and only proprietors of the mine.

I am aware that Mr. Maitland was endeavouring to negociate a purchase of the interest of Mr. Connell and his co-proprietors, as he was also endeavouring to induce me to grant may a lease of the royalites. Having failed in both these objects, I regret to perceive Mr. Baltinat has adopted so unworthy a course, to damage what I believe to be a valuable property to its owners.

Your obedient servant, HORATIO TOWNSEND.

COSHEEN COPPER MINE, near SKULL, county CORK-All PARTIES are hereby WARNED, that Mr. W. CONNELL, and those claim-as, with thin, have NO RIGHT, TITLE, or INTEREST TO DISPOSE OF any PART the above, as aftertised in the Mining Journal of 6th that.

J. MATILANDO

WEELT LIST OF STREET FOR THE OF THE TOP STREET FOR STRE

Odomat Gold (Australia).

Mr. Caorra has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchangour or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, including the gold mines, without addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—March 19.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russel, North Wheal Robert, &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, BUSINESS transacted in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, e... Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Corawall apwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in ratious parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to larnian and information to capitalists as may be relied on.

SHARES WANTED in the felt. MINES.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated ESSRS. FRANCIS & C.C., in order to avoid the compinease and indeficite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES ENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES.

I. CROWN-COURT. THERADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIG MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for it REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING. AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twen years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL. MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—
Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Galit-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51 MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51
THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public
that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING
MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and
have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state
T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining
agents of Devon, Gornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be
relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD
MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

WANTED TO FURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Recth, Wheal May, South
Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 34, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND HAVE SHARES in the following MINES FOR SALE:—Whoel Langford and Baring United, Wood Mine, Whoal Samson, Wheal Fortune, Tamar Consols, Great Wh. Tonkin, Bronfloyd, Mendip Hills, Treasury, & WANTED.—Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Great Bryn Consols.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING, BANKING INSURANCE, and GENERAL AGENTS, continue to NEGOCIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES. They have always ON SALE SHARE'S in DIVIDEND MINES in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, at price of the Control of the

DAR CONSOLS .- MR. GEORGE THOMAS begs to announce that all the SHARES in this MINE, which were offered under the auver-ents of the 8th inst., have BEEN SOLD.—Winchester-house, March 13, 1862; [2]

LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION.—An Especial GENERAL MEFFING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1832, at One o'clock precisely, to CONSIDER and APPROVE the DEED of REGISTRATION of the said Company.
The dran of the Deed will life at the Offices, No. 2, Now Broad-afreet, on and after Wednesday next, the 24th inst., for the perusal of the Shareholders.

MEXICAN COMPANY—TWO SUCCESSIVE GENERAL MEETINGS of the proprietors of the MEXICAN COMPANY are hereby convened by the Directors, with a view to a dissolution of the Company; the first meeting to be HELD on Thursday, the 32d day of April next, and the second meeting to be leid on Thursday, the 29th day of April next, and on each day at Two o'clock precisely, at the Company's offices, 3g, Great Winchester-atreet.

J. M. MAUDE, Secretary J. London, March 11, 1852.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servanis, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and free all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentleman connected with the MININI INTEREST are particularly invited to partonise this Motel.

WELLISTON GREGORY, Proprietof.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES: and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Weish Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by pest or ollerwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

the best DIVIDE	ND-PAYING MINES FOR SAL. for the outlay. Amongst other	E, and which will give the
Alfred Consols	Trumpet Consols	Devon Great Consols
Tremayne	Botalluck	Radford I'm thad
South Basset	West Providence	South Frances 7
South Caradon	Treviskey and Barrier	St. John del Rev 20
West Caradon	Merliyn South Tolgus	South Frances St. John del Rey Copiapo
nd has also FOR SALE S	HARES in MINES having a PR	OMISING APPEARANCE
d affording greater range	for speculation, such as-	
West Alfred Consols	1 East Daren	West Towan
Klibricken	Treleigh South Tamar	East Wheat Leisne

OSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART? PATENT CAST-IRON GAS an WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

Cefn Bruno Tamar Consols ning Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. JOHN Referenc.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHA 3/

MR. MASSEY, BULLION AND FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 116, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, PURCHASES, by sample, GOLD and SILVER ORE, in quartz, or any other matrix, GOLD DUST, &c.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

MR. WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, Monmouthshitze, inSpectron of Ralls, begs most respectfully to acquaint merchants, brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British Iron Trade, that he still continues to EXECUTE ORDERS of INSPECTION throughout the various districts of SOUTH WALES and adjacent IRON-WORKS, and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last TEN years to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canadas, as well as continental Europe, as a proof of the decility, carefulness, and promplitude of his inspections.

Mr. NAISH is efficiently assisted by his son, whose competent experience enables him to represent Mr. Naish during his occasional absence from home, so that no delay can possibly accurate to particle desirous of having their orders executed with skill and dispatch. Newport, Monmouthshire, March, 1852.

Newport, Monmouthshire, March, 1892.

ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY, BEFFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY and HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, at for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; affect, the bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep rod; secondly, the cost of crection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign elimes, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILLAN GRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dressivg and mining tools of every description kept on saile.

Companies applied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The Chief Engineer of

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND OTHERS.—
WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, by a MANAGER and DRAUGHTSMAN, who has had the entire superintendence of extensive Engineering and Machine Establishments. He has a theoretical and practical knowledge of the business, in each of their different departments; has had considerable experience in preparing and taking contracts and specifications; in preparing and making working and finished drawings and designs in engineering, millwork, machinery, &c., and in superintending working. This presents an opportunity rarely to be net with; in a person theroughly acquainted with the business. Would undertake the superintendence of engines, machinery, &c., of slate, lead, or other works.—Address Mr. Hughes, Duffield, Derbyshire.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Mr. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORT-HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, relitratio a, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, its right can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared r the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane.

TEAM - ENGINE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
SROOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE, of from about 20-inch to 30 inch
complete in every way, and ready to go to work at one—Frice and hill part
be forwarded to the office of the Devon Consols North Mines, No. 16, St. Dans

DEER PARK MINE, STOKE CLIMSLAND.—WANTED, for this Mine, a 50-feet diameter WATER WHEEL.—Parties washing fo tender can obtain specifications for the same, by applying to W. B. Collom, Kit Hill Mines, near Callington, Cornwall.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY, GLAMORGANSHIE

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an ESTATE, called PANTY FEED, aftuate in the parish of LLANDFRODWG, containing is 1 a. 1 a. 1 a., 1

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WEST TOLGUS MINE, near POOL, in the parish of ILLOGAN, a STEAM-ENGINE, of Sima's combined cylinder, 29 and 56-inches, a feet stroke, equal beam, and aqual to Boulton and watr's 42-inch single; capstan, shears, and rope, 100 failnows II inches, Apply to Captain William Eichards, Redrath.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE AND PROFITABLE INVESTCONTRACT, by Mr. A. STEVENS.

S TEAM COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET-MINOUS COAL-FIELD.—Outlay of capital moderate.—Fi to Mr. W. Price Struvé, C.E., Swanson, Glamodranahira.

Australian Gold-Fields.—By the arrival of the Brazil and we have letters and papers from Sydney to the 15th December. The advices, which were brought to Babia by the ship Hansah, are important. The diggings had yielded extraordinary quantities of gold in various shapes, and as the rainy season was nearly over, a large number of persons were expected to arrive at the diggings. The quantity of gold received in Sydney for the week ending 29th November was 155 czs. only, but during the first week in December it was larger than during any similar period. The excort brought down from Ophir 524 czs.; from Meroc, 919 czs.; Bathurst, 402 czs.; Turon, 3978 czs.; Aralaen, 2558-czs.; Goulburn, 151 czs.; whiles the rasils brought from Bathurst 237 czs.; Turon, 1210 czs.; Bathurst, 402 czs.; Turon, 3978 czs.; Aralaen, 2558-czs.; Goulburn, 151 czs.; whiles the rasils brought from Bathurst 237 czs.; Turon, 1210 czs.; Bathurst, 402 czs.; Turon, 3978 czs.; Aralaen, 2558-czs.; Goulburn, 1599 czs. by private hands, made a total of 12,906 czs., of the value of about 40,000l. At Victoria the receipts had been considerably greater than this. The total shipment of gold to the 6th Dec. was 329,797l. 16s. 3d. The price of gold ranged from 3t. 4s. to 3t. 4s. 9d., and some few fine samples brought 3f. 5s. to 3t. 5s. 2d. per cz. A "mugget," weighing in the matrix 27 lise, 9 czs., from the Louisa Creek, had arrived in town, and is described as a most beautiful specimen. The gold is apparently forcing its way through the quartz at all points, and affords ample proof of the richness of the Australian Mines. Two other specimens of gold and quartz had also been received from the same lecality, the largest weighing 26 lbs., and the smallest somewhat less, of which one-half was pure gold. The Turon new diggings were being opened on Ration Hill, in the vicinity of the faunous Monday Point, and were yielding rich one-half was pure gold. The Turon new diggings were being opened on Ration Hill, in the vicinity of the faunous Monday Point, and were yi AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIRLDS.—By the arrival of the Brazil mail we have let-

California.—The steam-ship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 29th ult., with \$1,850,000 in gold dust on freight, and a large amount in the possession of passengers. She brought the San Francisco mails of the lat ult. There were upwards of 7000 passengers between Panama and San Francisco, and at least 4500 then in Panama, awaiting conveyance to California.

The steam-ship Prometheus had arrived at New York with \$32,001 in gold dust on freight, and \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers. One of the resolutions adopted by the Settlers and Miners' Convention was "there should be a difference in the privilege extended to miners who see citizens of foreign constries and those who are citizens of this."

An action has been brought against the Sicckton Journal for libel, by Col. Fremont, that paper having asserted that extensive frauds were about to be perpetrated in Europe by the agent and under the sanction of that gentleman, and that the glowing accounts of the operations at the quartz mines in Mariposa, published in the London Mining Journal, were greatly exaggerated. The article complained of was founded on a letter from Dr. J. B. Trosk, who has been making a geological survey of the State. The damages are laid at \$100,000. The editor fears the result, from "the known corruption of the courts."

The California Chronicle says the flat east of Stockton Hill had been found to yield remarkably well to some few who had got down to the ledge. A great number of claims where as usual taken up, and hard work was performed with astonishing speed. Another remarkably rich quartz rein, south of the Calaveras River, and within about 40 miles of Stockton, was discovered by a hunting party, and, on being traced, was found to bear directly towards Carsons Hill, and is supposed to be a continuation of the same lead. When first found, it crops out irregularly for a distance of over 300 yards, and scarcely a plece of rock has been taken from it in which gold is not perceptible to the naked eye. A massy of some of the poorest

Jackson are busy digging and washing their claims. The miners at Winter's Bay are still doing remarkably well. The Rich Gold Tunnel Company, in constructing their works, have come upon a quartz velo, which is of a pale blue colour, bearing strong indications of gold.

The Maryetile Hereld says, in relation to the Spring Valley Mining (Company—We have it from the meat reliable source that chemical tests applied to specimens taken from different parts of the lead have produced in one instance 112 cents to the pound, and the lowest value derived from any single pound of quartz thus tested has been 70 cents." Spring Valley is distant about 12 miles from Maryaville, and on the road leading to Downieville. In the Spring Valley Company there are delains of 150 feet each. The quartz mining is not all successful, few companies having as yet got machinery adequate to the work; but where good mills, with the proper auxiliaries, are established the yield of gold abundantly attests the great riches to be derived from this branch of mining.

The Sonoro Herald says along the Sonora Galob, which runs in front of their office, about 30 persons are at work. They have averaged from 35 to 3 to per day during the past week. The French party found a piece welging 30 ozs. Mr. Clapp, about 160 yards above them, found a lump of pure gold weighing 44 ozs.

The Slockion Journal says until recently an able-bodied man could obtain employment anywhere in the southern mines at 3 100 per month and board, but within the last two or three weeks new comers from the northern mines and the east have been working for less. Wages in the mines, by the day, are now from 37 to 35 according to the diggings. We hear that some new comers have been working for the diggings.

day.

day.

jieker has discovered a solvent which will prove of great benefit in sepa
particles of gold from black sand. It is said that Dr. Spicker succeede
g gold in considerable quantities where quicksliver had failed to obtain

s obtaining gold in considerable quantutes where quantures has a single grain.

The San Prancisco Picayune of the 31st Jan. says the Tennesses will carry, as neas a can be ascertained, 21,500,000 at the outside; it may not be more than 21,400,000 imong her passengers to Panama were Colonel John C. Fremont and family: the olonel is on his way to Europe.

Naw AMALONATINO PROCESS.—Dr. Trask, who has travelled through the mines, who has travelled through the mines rives the most decided preference to a new process recently invented by Messrs, which was travelled to the process recently invented by Messrs, and its and Waddington, and in operation at Mount Ophir, Mariposa. It is a comisation of the areatre with the shaking tables by it the amalgamating does not equire more than two hours instead of 12, as by the shaking tables now in use.

MONSTER IRON COMPANY IN AMERICA.—A bill to amend the charter of the camberland Iron Company is expected to be sanctioned by the Legislature of Maryland, having already passed the lower House. This corporation is to be ormed by the consolidation of seven companies—the Cumberland Coal and ron Company, the People's Company, the Preston Company, the Washington Company, the Maryland Mining Company, the Astor Company, and the Buena The Company, under the name of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. The Astor Company and the Buena The Company to hold 12,000 acres of land. The design is to purchase, unite, not work, under one organisation, the branch railroads, the boats, vessels, and coal lands, and the entire machinery of operations until its delivery into the ands of the purchaser, so that the mines can be worked efficiently and profit-bly. A section of the charter requires the company to send to market 200,000 one of coal annually, under penalty of forfeiture of charter. Their plan of perations, however, contemplates the mining of 500,000 tons to 1,000,000 one per annum.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEAT IN SCOTLAND—With the intention of converting the peat beds of Scotland into valuable commercial products, a company has been formed in London for the employment of various improved methods and machines in the manufacture of peat charcoal and peat fuel, upon such bog lands as may be ascertained by their engineers to be eligible in respect of nearness to railway or ship transport, or to works and localities requiring their products, the commercial value of which has already been ascertained, whether applied to the manufacture of iron or for agricultural and sanitory purposes. The objects of the company, as stated in their prospectus, are strictly commercial; but they also claim the merit of proviting employment for the people inhabiting the barren districts of Scotland, who are now suffering from poverty and destitution. This company will be incorporated under a Royal Charter, upon the completion of which the undertaking will be placed under the management of a board of Scotlah directors, to be approved of by the shareholders.

Our for Lubricating Machinery.—Boil 500 lbs. of American potash in

of by the shareholders.

OIL FOR LUBRICATING MACHINERY.—Boil 500 lbs. of American potash in 125 gallons of water in an iron vessel, by means of steam, or in any other convenient way, until the potash is dissolved; after which add a sufficient quantity of water to supply the loss caused by evaporation. Let stand for 12 hours, and then draw off the clear solution for use. Each, place in a suitable iron vessel 4 tons of southern oil and 1 ton of cocoa-nut oil or lard oil, and to it gradually add, with constant agitation, the potash solution made as above stated; continue the agitation for two hours after the addition of the potash; then let the whole stand for 24 hours, at the end of which time draw off the oil from the draw and heat it by means of free steam in a wooden vessel with half its weight of water; after standing 12 hours, draw off the water, and repeat the operation a second, or even a third time, if necessary. Should the aouthern oil employed centain a large quantity of gunnay matter, a larger preportion of cocoa-nut ell or lard oil should be used.—Chemical Record.

ON THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND OXIDE OF TIN. BY EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ, C.E., F.G.

telligent and real practical Cornish miner, more especially in the stanniferous districts, is getting now so well acquainted with the character

stanniferous districts, is getting now so well acquainted with the character of the crystalline rocks that he knows from mere appearance of a specimen what kind of granite will produce tio. Schorl appears to be an essential ingredient, or, at all events, a constant associate of the oxide of tin. In Dartmoor, St. Austell, and the Land's End, the oxide of tin is in some places so much disseminated through the schorlaceous granite as to render it worth quarrying for the extraction of the tin. All the metals that are found in this disseminated state are always more pure than when in veins. Those elements which produce joints and fractures, and veins in the crystalline base, form the accumulation of the metals in the recesses at the expense of a considerable amount of alloy of mineralising substances, such as iron pyrites, the arsenical pyrites, &c.; consequently, metals obtained from veins are never so pure as those procured from the decomposition of metalliferous rocks; when dispersed in the latter they are comparatively unalloyed. It is important to bear this constantly in mind, when we have to consider the merits of such productions in an economical point of view.

The stanniferous, like the auriferous rocks, are often very friable, and subject to disintegration; the felspar decomposes into clay, according to

The stanniferous, like the auriferous rocks, are often very friable, and subject to disintegration; the felspar decomposes into clay, according to the character of its component parts; an exfoliated oxidated crust is formed, which is gradually washed down to the ravines, where the several substances are deposited, according to their respective gravities; the oxide of tin, being the heaviest, will occupy the lowest beds in each accumulation. There was a time when the most intelligent old tinners did fancy that these alluvial deposits of tin came from lodes, but, fortunately for our industrial science, such erroneous notions are now almost matters of history with practical men. Some vain attempts have been made to determine the age of this superficial detritus of stream tin, and its associated gravels, but to no purpose; it is like that vague term, diluvium; it belongs to all ages, only more active, perhaps, at some periods than at others from local and physical conditions. Some waite of tin, left behind on the parent rock, and the decomposed felspar washed away; and this covering becomes so thick as to preposed felspar washed away; and this covering becomes so thick as to pre-cent further decomposition.

In the Indian Archipelago the same phenomena occur, especially in the

In the Indian Archipelago the same phenomena occur, especially in the island of Banca. This island, with its ridges, conforms in its direction to the Asiatic ranges of mountains—i.e. running north-east—and is composed principally of granite, both ferruginous and schorlaceous, the predominance of the former giving it a general red colour. The oxide of tin is disseminated more or less throughout the schorlaceous tite, and is found in beds at the foot of the granitic range, either immediately under the surface, or at no great distance below it—the greatest accumulations are mostly found in low situatiors near the schorlaceous ridges. These deposits are composed of clay of various colours, from pure white to yellow and red. The most productive beds of tin ore have been found near the central parts of the peninsula, at the junction of the districts of Sungiebulu, Klábbet, and posed or clay of various colours, from pure white to yellow and red. The most productive beds of tin ore have been found near the central parts of the peuiusula, at the junction of the districts of Sungiebulu, Klábbet, and Tengá. The lowest bed is generally of the purest white colour, very light, and adheres strongly to the tongue, like pure clay, on which the ores of tin are deposited in layers, differing in richness and extent according to the locality and quality of the parent rock. So netimes the tin is found dispersed through the whole of the bed, commencing immediately under the soil, and increasing in quantity towards the bottom. The schorl in the granite is often seen in black strings, intersecting each other at different angles, and also in elegant needle form crystals, which renders the granitic mass loose and friable. In some parts the minute particles of schorl are barely perceptible; in other portions this substance is uniformly mixed through the stone, and again the granite changes into a different compound, in which schorl cannot be detected. In all the stanniferous granite rocks the mica is but sparingly distributed, the admixture being quartz, felspar, and schorl in variable proportions. The exfoliated beds formed by decomposition in situ on the surface of the granite, consists of fragments of quartz and felspar, with small particles of schorl and the oxide of tin. Sometimes coarse fragments of decomposed granite are seen with breccia, through which and felspar, with small particles of schorl and the oxide of tin. Sometimes coarse fragments of decomposed granite are seen with breecia, through which the oxide of tin is disseminated. The productiveness of the deposits of the valleys gradually diminishes as the acclivity of the hill increases, similar to gold washings, and thus plainly showing the origin of these alluvial deposits. All persons engaged in such works should never forget this most important fact. These superficial processes of decomposition and deposits are constantly going on in every region of the earth where the primary rocks are exposed to the atmosphere.

COLONIZATION OF COSTA RICA, AND THE OPENING OF A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Since the year (1699) of that memorable attempt to found a British colony

COLONIZATION OF COSTA RICA, AND THE OPENING OF A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Since the year (1699) of that memorable attempt to found a British colony in the Isthmus of Darien, as projected by that amiable Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Paterson, whose expanded mind comprehended, even at that era, the important advantages which must result to humanity and to commerce, by rendering the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans more rapid, safe, and easy, than the tempetuous and lengthy passage round Cape Horn, a wonderful and rapid change has taken place in the world, and vast colonies have been established, by which the hardy and enterprising sons and daughters of Great Bitlain, the Christian religion, the English language, and our social habits and customs, are spread over the most distant parts of the globe. It is not surprising, therefore, that the subject of the passage over or through the narrow neck of land dividing the two great oceans is at this time exciting much attention, or that our enterprising go-a-head neighbours, the Americaus, intimately allied to us by language and descent, should be foremost in the enterprise, into which the discovery of the Californian gold has, as it were, forced them to enter without loss of time.

But our national character and national interests render the immediate consideration of this most important aubject imperative with us. This century will not pass away before the high road of traffic and commerce between the eastern and the western world will be by this route, almost excluding all others; and an opportunity is now presented to the English nation which, perhaps, is unequalled in the advantages which it offers, by which we can secure a safe, easy, and healthy passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The autject has been lately placed before the public in an interesting little pamphlet, published by Edingham Wilson, of the Royal Exchange. It is drawn up from authentic documents and original materials, placed in the hands of J. S

POTABLE SALE.—The discovery made by Dr. Penny, of Glasgow, of the presence of a considerable quantity of potash salts in the soot from blast farnaces has attracted some attention in the iron districts of South Staffordshire. From the well known value of potash salts, it is stated there is every reason to expect that this discovery will prove of considerable importance to those who are interested in these commercial products, and also to ironmasters, who will be able to turn to better account a substance which has not hitherto been applied to any practical use.—Welverhampton Chronicle.

Original Correspondence.

LEGITIMATE MINING SPECULATION.

LEGITIMATE MINING SPECULATION.

Sing—The letter from "One who pays calls as he ought to do" is so much in unison with my sentiments, so often expressed through the medium of your Journal, that I hall with gladness the appearance of a contemporary, disposed to uphold legitimate mining in the right way, and I trust he will assist my lumble pen, not only by supporting the cause, but in exposing the deliasions that are from time to time fusited on the public notice, wholly of an illegitimate character, and which are occasionally the causes of complimits by "Victims of the present of the word, though I am perfectly satisfied the greater number are as he states, "Victims of their own cupidity." Asfar back as the 25th of July last my sentiments on this head were thus given, and as they serve the present moment equally as they did then, I repeat them:—

I recommend c-il payers generally to look for themselves at what the call makers have been doing with the funds, whether their spulication is satisfactory, and the pregress making equally so, in which case I would say to them pay on, and early; the way, when the contarny is evident to time, they have their own minds to follow—Jad adventurer—that is, having both to ought sever to be lost sight of by the bond for a market, and being disappointed in selling, to on a long as they are suffered, until they either have not the means of paying or want the willingness, from the transport of the shares combinally are quoted at. This is a bad system to allow. The early the character of the contary is quoted at this is carried out, and it is their own fault if neglected, and I cannot hide my fears that several of the concerns wherein the necessary calls are making for the honest and legitimate purpose of developing the mine, will suffer by the cause mentioned.

Unless the necessary funds are supplied no adventure can prosper. The advantage of holding bi-monthly or quarterly meetings are evident: every shareholder an thus make himself acquainted with the state of the concern, and th

TREVOOLE MINE, IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

TREVOOLE MINE, IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

Sire,—It is now 12 months since a prospectus of this mine was issued: a concise statement and recommendation of it appeared soon after in your Journal from Mr. R. Symons, the surveyor of Truro, which drew from me a communication under date 29th April, when it appeared that with the exception of 116 out of 256 shares, the company consisted of gentlemen of most undoubted wealth, and possessing the true spirit of enterprise, since which nothing further has appeared upon the subject, as far as I have seen in your columns. I am induced to ask whether any progress has been made, the remainder of the shares taken, or what numbers remain unappropriated? being fully convinced that if the names then given hold on, and from the local situation of the property being so unexceptionable, provided a fit agency is appointed, and the dues no obstacle, there can be no doubt at this moment of finding the necessary capital to give it a full and proper trial with adequate machinery.

March 17.

Argus (of Truro). Argus (of Truro).

THE DEVON COPPER ORE SMELTING COMPANY,

SIR,—Ever since the communication of "C. A. G.," of Falmouth, in Sept. last, upon this interesting and important subject, I have been anxiously waiting to learn the practical result of my friend Todd's process of separating mixed ores. Knowing there is a fine field opened not only in Devon and Cornwall, but elsewhere, to test the merits of his project, and the immense advantage to the mining community at large in case of its success, I do hope the scheme is not abandoned, and shall be glad if this short letter elicits such a reply as may be satisfactory.—Amor Fraternus: Lombard-street, March 17.

NORTH TRELAWNY MINE.

NORTH TRELAWNY MINE.

Sin,—We are not at all disappointed at the spirit manifested by the writer of the letter headed "North Trelawny Mine," given in your Journal of Saturday last, but do not think it a very polite reply to our request, which was simply to be informed who among the mine agents of this neighbourhood had inspected or reported on the prospects of this interesting concern, for we need not tell the public that a person writing of a mine worth 58,000t, the price quoted in your share list of last week for this mine, ought not to be ashamed of his name. Yet we should not have interfered, as parties allowing themselves to be so easily duped do not even merit our pity, but some of our friends had been repeatedly asked whether we had seen it or not, and the report we referred to was evidently intended to convey that impression; this, and not the neglect of the deputation, induced us to think ourselves ill-treated. The letter we wrote was simply in self-defence; our object in getting the name of the real inspector is that the bat might not have the desired effect, but the proper person should have the merited censure or praise. The report itself requires no confirmation, a single glance at a map of the district being sufficient to show the truth or untruth of it.

However, since we are challenged to an inspection of the mine, and the name requested is not given, our reply is, we have nothing to do with the good or bad prospects of it, but in justice to our friends and ourselves we cannot allow a report to be placed before the world as ours, which asserts that the lodes of South and West Caradon Mines, "running east and west," pass through North Trelawny sett, which is situated near Rilla Mill, in Linkinhorne, and at right angles with our lodes, is at least 25 miles north. But, by-the bye, "one of the deputation," keeps his name as closely a secret as he keeps the names of "the principal mine agents in this neighbourhood," said to have in spected the mine. We, therefore, beg you to lay this matter before th

ve reply or not. THE AGENTS OF SOUTH AND WEST CARADON.

THE TYWARNHAYLE MINES.

THE TYWARNHAYLE MINES.

Sira,—Observing reference has been made by two parties through your valuable Journal to my former letter on the suspension of the working of these mines, you will, I trust, excuse me if I ask further space, that I may thereby explain my reasons. When I wrote that letter, the general topic in this neighbourhood was that a new party had bought the mine, and was at once about to enter the field with fresh vigour. Belleving, therefore, that they, like others, were thinking about making improvements, I took the liberty, having known the locality well, to offer them (not knowing a single individual, but wishing them every success) my opinion, which, perhaps, I did not sufficiently explain to an observing world. However, amongst the rest, it was said that a new engine would at once be put at James's shaft; to that I was rather opposed. Knowing the several levels at James's perfectly well, I am led to think it would be a long time before an engine there would assist Gardiner's engine. The cutting down that shaft from surface to the 70 m level would be an important matter; and when we consider that in the 66 the lode in the separate parts, and at one time it was difficult to ascertain which of these parts was the principal lode, the former party concluded that the south one was it therefore, the shaft was sank to the 70 on that part of the lode. The lode in the 70 still continuing to be in two parts, the present party considering the north split to the 80 on that part. About 3 or 4 fms. above the 90 Taylor's lode fell in to the north with the lode the shaft was sunk apon, and I should say they have not since been separate; therefore, the shaft was sunk apon, and I should say they have not since been separate; therefore, the shaft was sunk apon, and I should say they have not since been separate; therefore, the shaft at James's is not sunk below the 70 on the main lode, which is evident from the fact that in driving east from James's, to meet the 80 fm level, coming west from diagonal shaft, they

Sta can h mow a Mr. 8 says), lify a May, was p Fria C consid We ar perty nounc courfac upon a under tion t says?

gine at Wheal Towan is, in the first place, there is a substantial-built house, cal culated for a 90 or 90-in. engine, and a firm downright shaft, much below the present depth of Tywarnhayle, with a perfect knowledge that more than one-haft to Bennett's, and beyond where Wheal Towan cross-course is; and considering that such a mass of water as that at Wheal Towan (which Adcock, in his "Engineer's Pockethook" for the year 1833, pp. 155, 6, says was to one of Wheal Towan engines "strokes in a minute 6 to 9, the lode raised at each stroke 59,727 lbs.) to be kept 26 fms. below adit, is sufficient to encourage any man to offer a suggestion, let it be ever so blunt.

Be it understood there were two such engines then working; therefore, double that quantity of water was drawn every stroke, all of which since has fallen under the very nose of Tywarohayle engines, the principal part to Gardiner's engine, where, within a few fathoms cast and west, for the last three years, upwards of 54,000. Worth of copper ore has been raised—the water charge being the principal barrier against it being a profitable mine. I say, considering all this, connectal was the summan who sincerely wishes success to mining speculations, and ought to prompt him, as it does me, to offer such suggestions as are likely to prove beneficial to a further development of ao extensive and productive a run of lodes as Tywarnhayle Mine has within its wide and extended limits. South Towan, at that time, was worked, I think, by a 36, now a 60. James's was the deepest shaft in Tywarnhayle, or the principal part of it, and only a 9-in. lift, attached to fist-rods, now a powerful 90. West Towan and Cliff Down full of water, now have a fine 40-in. engine working, My opinion is, if there was an 80 shock and was the deepest shaft in Tywarnhayle, or the principal part of it, and only a 9-in. lift, attached to fist-rods, now a powerful 90. West Towan and Cliff Down full of water, now have a fine 40-in. engine working the principal part of it, and only a 9-in. lift, at

CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

the bootom of the parks, as before you could make James's shart of any service whateflectually wrought upon before you could make James's shart of any service whateflectually wrought the starts, to be a start of the starts.

St. Agnet, March 16.

A TRIBUTER.

As the purser and manager of the mine, I defy them to name an instance during the entire progress of the works wherein they made sufficient remittance to cover the current monthly cost; but they undertook the direction, and were bound to use every means to provide the required funds, though, notwithstanding, it was in vain to forfeit the shares of defaulters, which would of itself have furnished ready means of meeting every-liability; but Measrs. Harriott and Tyndele, who have ventured to petition under the Joint-Stock Winding-up Act, assert that they had not an opportunity of constituting a legal board, for the purpose of raising funds, or of forfeiting shares of defaulters: this is not true. The absence from this country of one of the directors site of G. G. Oway was no obtacles; for although he, by his seeing that he has not signed the Deed of Settlement; but they were told over and over that they had only to send a 20t. note to cover the other party's expenses, and he would attend a meeting, to deal what was necessary. But not the note stood in the way, and nothing was done, but debts allowed to accumalate. It was, I believe, amongst other things, stated before the Vice-Chancellor that Major Tyndake, who have a seeing that he bas pold any close upon a thousand pounds. But I ask, and I frequently asked, what has become of all the money which these gentlemen speak of as having advanced for the company for that the directors are no

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present proceedings.

In we been thus explicit on the subject, because I consider the body of share-holders are entitled to this explanation from me; and beg to apologies for presuming to trespass thus far upon your valuable columns.

F. DANIELL.

F. DANIELL.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

Sta,—Allow me to confirm my letter on this subject in every respect, no "bad feeling" being "betrayed" therein, as assumed by Mr. Murchi.on; and although I am frequently indebted to my mining friends in Adelaide, Sydney, Port Philip, and elsewhere for private communications of some value, emanating as they do from those practically acquainted with the subject they write upon, still I do not feel myself bound to publish them in Threadneedle street, nor passively allow them to be pronounced "assumptions, not substantial," as Mr. Meritison c'ooses to designate them. I am well aware that Capt. Phillips would not have left the company but for "differences" with the Colonial Committee, and knowing him and them personally, I can well judge of the mining abilities, and knowing him and them personally, I can well judge of the mining abilities, and knowing him and them personally, I can well judge of the mining abilities, and the desirous of keeping his place, had he been allowed to act as his own judgment dictated.

Mr. Murchison also assumes "that the company"s property possesses the elements of success. The operations in fature will make successive, and valuable ones "—advising me, forsooth, to "examine the plans, models, and specimens at the company's offices, and study the reports received on the colony." Now, I will undertake to say I have done so to as full an extent as himself, and am vain enough to fancy that I have formed a more correct opinion than he appears to have done as to what the "future" result is likely to be. It is from the conviction of further calls being required that I penned my letter, and I is from the conviction of further calls being required that I penned my letter, and I is from the conviction of further calls being required that I penned my letter, and it is from the conviction of further and the formed my letter, and it is from the conviction of further calls being required that I penned my letter, and it is from the conviction of further calls being required

MINING IN CALIFORNIA-THE FREMONT ESTATE.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA—THE FREMONT ESTATE.

Sia,—I fully concur with the opinion that the Quartz Rock Mariposa Company can have nothing to do with the vexed question about the Fremont leases, that is now shaking the confidence of the public in all the Mariposa companies. Supposing Mr. Sargent to have purchased the whole of Col. Fremont's Mariposa estates (as he says), in January, 1852, he surely does not pretend to tell us that this act will nullify a lease granted by Col. Fremont, through Mr. Hoffman, his avowed agent, in May, 1851? It is high time that this speculation upoor the credulity of the public was put a stop to. A short time since we were positively as-ured that the Agua Fria Company had become joint owners in the whole of the Mariposa estates, in consideration of their admitting Col. Fremont to a co-partnership in their mine. We are next assured that this is not the case, but that he has sold the whole property to Mr. Sargent for a million of dollars: but, lo! simultaneously with this announcement, we read from the American papers that it is very questionable whether Col. Fremont has any claim whatever to the minerals on his estate, although the surface of the ground is allowed to be his. We fear the poor colonel must stand upon a very hollow foundation (dolos curren) if the earth is thus to be removed from under his feet, until nothing but the surface remains. If this is the only objection the Yankees have to the colonel's title, we consider their argument a very law, surface of the remains and clear up the mys-

superficial one.

But, Sir, why does not Col. Premont himself come forward and clear up the mysery that hange about him and his property? He must have known long since that

public confidence in England has been very much shaken by the absence of any definite intelligence from himself as to his intentions. Why does he not at once come forward and confirm or repudiate the acts of his agent in this country? By doing this he would very soon set the matter at rest.

I, too, am a shareholder in the Quartz Rock Mining Company, having been linduced to become so by the high character and respectability of its directors; in whom, let me add, my confidence is unshaken. However judicious their arrangements in this country may be, the successful prosecution of their enterprise is entirely paralysed by the very precarious tenure of the property they have agreed to lease. By the prospectus, the terms of purchase are 6000/t.m/cash, and a like sum in shares of the company. Let us hope that not a farthing of this either has been, or will be paid, until peacoable and undisturbed possession of the mine is given. Col. Fremont lately attact that it was his intention to reserve a good local lify for this mine. From which I infer that, besides all other contingencies that we have to encounter, we are to be dependent on the allotment that may hereafter be assigned to us. If I were purchasing a house of my best friend, I should hardly like to pay him 12,000/. for it, and trust to his generosity for the house that he afterwards chose to give me I would suggest, therefore, that unless this question can forthwith be definitely and satisfactorily decided, this and other Mariposa companies should lose not time in cancelling their engagements, and obtaining grants, or leases, elsewhere, their right of occupation to which would be undisputed. Undoubtedly, the most allefactory plan would be to send an agent, in whose integrity and judgment the company would be secure, to select and purchase, or lease, such tracts of land only where the right of tenancy and the auriferous resources were undisputed. And as the claims of property are so much better respected in Australia than in California—the mineral resources of th

TRESKERBY AND ADJACENT MINES.

TRESKERBY AND ADJACENT MINES.

Sir.,—"Argus," it appears, would have your readers to consider him more conversant with mining affairs in Cornwail than almost any other person; but if he is sincere in representing the prospects of the great mines in Gwennap of an encouraging character, he must mistake the real state thereof. Is he not aware that the working of the United Mines must be contemporary with that of the Consolidated Mines? And is he not also aware that the Consolidated Mines are now being worked at a monthly loss of about 4004. Poos he suppose that the adventurers will endure such a loss for a lengthened period? I have good authority for saying that they will not; but it would be a good thing for the neighbourhood, as well as for the adventurers, if some fresh discovery would put these mines in a profitable condition. If the Consolis god down, the United Mines will soon follow. I know that the United Mines have been worked at shellow levels, and might be so worked again: in that case, however, very few men, comparatively, would be employed. The last time it was so worked, the Consols was in full operation, as at present, so that in the event of the suspension of the Consols, shallow workings in the United Mines would be continued under uniried circumstances.

With respect to Treskerby and the other mines proposed to be worked in connection therewith, I have heard (I cannot vouch for its veracity) that an obstacle has been raised of a character to render doubtful the execution of Messrs. Taylor's plans. It has been asserted that a landowner declines to grant, except on condition that he shall be at liberty to supply one-half of all the materials required in the working of these mines. I should be sorry for such valuable ground to lie in a dormant state, and I hope, therefore, that affairs will be so arranged that proceedings will be taken ere long for an effectual prosecution.—John Bull: March 17.

cre long for an effectual prosecution.—Journ But.: Merch 17.

CONTINENTAL SILVER MINES.

The following is the report of Captain Matthew Francis upon the silver-lead mines in the Münsterthal, near Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden:

"These mines extend over a long range of mountainous ground on the eastern side of the Rhine, in the upper region of that river. The ground rises to an elevation of 2840 feet immediately over the mines. The rock of the mountain is granite and goeiss, and the mines are situate near their junction, as is analogous in other countries. The carriage is light, the mines being situate about 11 miles from the Baden Railway, near the town of Freiburg, and there is a good and ready vent for metal in the country. The sett consists of the Schindler or main lode and two smaller lodes, the Herrenwald and the Tenfels Grund, which intersect the great lode obliquely. The main lodes bear about 20° north has been worked on a course of ore continuously for 200 fathoms, and has been steady in its produce; the average value of metal in this vois in 7t, per fathom, and the cost of making it 2t. 10s., leaving a large amount for profits, and the items of dressing, carriage, agency, &c. The royalty is unusually light, being only t. 200th of the profits. Linking the Schindler, which has been traced for the unpracelented length of 20 miles. This vein has to a great extent applied central Europe with silver and lead from remote antiquity. It has been partially worked in places over its length to as great an extent as the imperfect skill and crude applications of former times permitted. The width and continuity of this vein in the Münstertal sett is unparalled in the best known mining districts, and it has yielded, at the moderate depths to which it has been worked in places over its length to as great an extent as the imperfect skill and crude applications of former times permitted. The width and continuity of this vein in the Münsterhal, set it is also proposed to continue the level, which will pass through

On Saturday Mr. R. Rickard, late of the Devon and Courtenay Mines, left Tavistock for Australia, with 50 picked miners of the district, proceeding out to one of the newly-projected gold mining adventures. We wish them every success; and our columns will be open from time to time to report the progress making, of which we hope they will avail themselves.

success; and our columns will be open from time to time to report the progress making, of which we hope they will avail themselves.

RAILWAY ACTS OF 1851.—It appears from a return just issued of the rail way Acts passed in the Session of 1851, that 61 Acts were passed, including the control of the rail of the residence of the reduction of capital, 4 for additional capital of the required, 4 for branches, 7 for reduction of capital, 4 for additional capital of the reduction of mortgage debt, 2 for lease or purchase, and i subscription to other undertakings. An Act was also passed enabling the class "A" shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company to divide the shares into two classes. The increase of mileage occasioned by the above Acts was 5½ miles, and the decrease of capital and loan, 14,2422. The length of line authorized to be made by the above Acts was 195½ miles, and to be abandoned 1902 miles. The capital authorized in 1851 to be raised amounted to 7,584,5574 and the amount of capital (authorized by other Acts) to be reduced to the extent of 6,742,7394. The amount of loan, authorized by former Acts, to be reduced by the Acts of 1851 is 1,968,918L, and the amount of loan, authorized by former Acts, to be reduced by the Acts of 1851 is 1,968,918L, and the amount of loan, authorized by former Acts, to be reduced by the Acts of 1851 is 1,968,918L, and the amount of loan, authorized by former Acts, and at the same time reducing the sum authorized by former Acts, to be reduced by the Acts of 1851 is 1,968,918L, and the amount of loan, suthorized by former Acts, and at the same time reducing the sum authorized by former Acts, to be related on loan to the extent of 8,742,78L, thus making an addition of 841,618L to the share exist of 18,778L, thus making an addition of 841,618L to the share placed by former Acts, on the sum authorized to be raised for railways on capital and loan

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers in this mine was held at the offices in Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday. The chair was occupied by a member of the committee have to report that on the 29th December the sinking of the engine shaft was resumed, since which it has been sunk 14 fms., or at the rate of about 54 fms. per mouth, including timbering, &c. The tunnel level has been driven about 9 fms., and the lode cut through, proving to be about 6 fms. wide, presenting the most splendic characteristics, with large stones of rich copper ore, some of which can be see at the office. Although the committee scarcely consider it necessary to repeat the many strong opinions appressed of this extraordinary lode, these opinions being openly avowed by all the most eminent miners, yet it may not be amiss to refer the sharcholders to the following remarks in Capt. Lean's report, a copy of which was forwarded to each adventurer in the mine on the 26th Dec. last:—

"In the 36 fm. level the lode has been opened on for 3 fms. wide, but no south wall is to be seen, and the entire width of the lode at this point has to be prowed; that part of it explored is composed of soft brown gossan, beautiful white soft quartz, prian, with green and black oxide of copper, being in the midst of a congenial light blue killas stratum, and coming in contact with a decomposed eight and course, and two flookan cross courses: if such a lode as this falls to be found productive, then it would be a folly hereafter to form an opinion of such a composition, as being likely to be productive in mineral; but, for my own part, a doubt never crossed my mind when f surveyed the mine as to the ultimate results, when the lode is fully developed in depth. Do not be surprised if you find gossan 36 fms. deeper than the present bottom of the shaft (then 3) fms. deeply, for such a body of gossan is not likely to be unbottomed at a shallow depth. The deeper such flae gossan is found, the greater the quantity of mineral is fo

A statement of the accounts appears in our City Article.

WHEAL WILLIAMS MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL WILLIAMS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the office, Threadneed lestreet, on Thursday last, the 18th inst.,

R. HALLETT, Esq., in the chair.

The following report from the committee of management was read:—

The committee have the same confidence in the results of the operations at the mine as they had at the commencement. Capt. James Richards, in his report, which appeared in the prospectus, observed that two of the lodes were a continuation of those at the Devon Great Consols, of which he is the managing agent, concluded by observing.—"I have no hesitation whatever in stating it as my belief that the prospection of this mine must be attended with success." Capt. Dunstan, of West Caradon Mine, confirmed the statement that "the lodes which traverse this sett are the continuation of those which have realized such extraordinary results on the opposite banks of the river," and expressed himself very favourably of the mine. The shareholders may be reminded that 180 tons of ore have been raised and sold from above the 20 fm. level in the north lode engine shaft, and that such was the general opinion entertained of the concern, that there were upwards of 50 applications for the sett. It is the confident belief of practical men that a deeper levels the lode will be found profitably productive. Captain Richards, in his report, which will be read to the meeting this day, recommends the shaft upon the mildel olde to be continued as fast as possible, as this lode is undoubtedly the most promising yet seen in the sett. At the present bottom of the shaft, the lode is seven to eight feet wide, and exceedingly promising, being composed of fine capel, mundic, gossan, prian, and black and yellow copper ors. The committee would, therefore, recommend that the operations for the present be confined to this point, as the one most likely to yield early and successful results, the costs of which are estimated at 1201, per month. The following is the work done at the mine since the commencement,

carpenters and smiths anop, store-room, and counting-house. The 45 in, steamoughe has been thoroughly repaired, and the whole machinery and surface works
are in an efficient state for carrying on the operations to a considerable depth.

The accounts for Nov., Dec., and Jan., were approved of and passed, and it
was agreed to confine the operations for the present to the north and middle
lodes, from which the most successful results are expected.

At the Penzance County Court, William Hosking, a smith and iron dealer, residing at Redrath, recovered a verdict for 10. 9s. 6d., against W. Cooper, a slate merchant, of Lelant, the holder of 20 shares (512ths) in a "mushroom mine," during 39 days it had an ephemeral existence. The defence rested on the attempt to prove the plaintiff one of the fortunate partners therein for 10 shares. Capt. Dunn, being the managing agent of the concern, called "East Wheal Caroline," in Perranulance, ordered the goods from the plaintiff, and negociated a provisional sale of 10 shares to him (receiving Il. deposit), previded, after an inspection, he approved of the mine; on doing so, however, he formed so decidedly an unfavourable opinion of it, that he preferred forbeiting the deposit to having anything to do with the shares, though they nominally stood in the market at 300 per cent, premium. The purser, a carpenter and joiner of St. Ives, held no less than 462 shares (512ths). His Honour said, that if he were to act according to his own feelings he should nonaut the plaintiff, but he could not dictate to a tradesman as to who he should sings out and see amongst a lot of adventurers; the judgment must, therefore, pass for the full amount claimed and expenses, including advocate's fee, but not anything for the time of the witnesses.

MINING NOTABILIA.

CALLEGOTON, March 15.— Having been on a tour through the mining dis-ricts of the eastern part of Cornwall and the western part of Devon, I availed syself of the opportunity of visiting most of the mines in that locality. I for-ard a few notes for next Journal, and shall continue them as opportunity form.—A MINING INSPECTOR.

The Devon Great Consols is still looking well, and most of the neighbouring mines are promising.

At Devon Burra Burra I was delighted to see such large rocks of grey ore lifted out.

Rix Hill, Tavy Consols, Yeeland Consols, Wheal Franco, and Virtuous Lady

Are all looking kindly.

At North Wheal Robert they are going on with spirit and determination.

East Wheal George is a gem trifled with, and after such valuable returns have been made, the beautiful specimens and heaps of rich ores and gossan now at surface, the favourable indications and prospects, and the beautiful locality in which the mine is situated, I must confess I am surprised to see the manner in which it is at creasant conducted.

hich it is at present conducted.

I Wheal Friendship is still holding out; several new mines are being put ork around that neighbourhood, and Deyon threatens shortly to rival wall in rich mines and mineral productions.

GREAT WHEAL AGAR CONSOLS (tin and copper).—This sett, situate near St. Austell, in the parishes of Lanivet and Luxullion, is bounded on the east by Trabell Consols, adjoining Tretoil and Tregulion, and Wheal Messer. Three rich tin lodes are stated to have been discovered parallel and within a few fathoms of each other, on which a shaft of 20 fathoms deep has been sunk, from which several hundred pounds worth of rich tin ore was taken. They are imbedded in a stratum at the union of the granite and killas, similar to the Caradons, Carn Brea, and Tresavean. From reports by Capts. James Hoskins and S. S. Crab, it appears that scarcely any mining adventure ever presented more favourable features or promising indications, and much surprise is expressed that the sett has not been taken up before, all practical miners and mineral surveyors considering it to be a first-rate mineral district. From the situation of the ground a good deal of water may be expected, but which will be easily kept in fork by a 30 or 40-inch cylinder engine, on the erection of which it is more than probable that immediate returns will be made. It is divided into 5000 shares, with a deposit of 1l. each, and is to be conducted on the Cost-book System.

Devon Burra Burra.—A correspondent informs us that he visited this

the Cost-book System.

Davon Burna Burna.—A correspondent informs us that he visited this mine on Tuesday last, and was much gratified with the fine rocks of ore at surface, the appearance of the underground works, and the machinery, which he says is progressing in a first-rate manner. Several agents were present, who all expressed their conviction that the adventure was far beyond a speculation. In another fortnight a lobby will be completed, and great expectations are entertraned as to the results. The writer contrasts the present prospects of the mine with Mr. Ennor's remarks, a few months ago, that "he could not make out what they were searching for; and that what they called gossan was only the 'wath' of an iron lode."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMAS FIELD.

TESTIMONIAL TO Mr. THOMAS FIELD.

We have been highly gratified with a view of the splendid testimonial presented to this enterprising and successful supporter of legitimate mining. It consists of a large and magnificent punch bowl, weighing 152 ozs., calculated to contain 17 quarts. The base thereof is cast from a fine stone of rich copper ore, dug out of Alfred Consols Mine; distributed thereon lie the pick and gad, whim-kibble, and miner's shovel, indicative of Cornish industry. The bowl is ornamented on the edge with a vine border, in bold relief, drooping over a highly polished surface, on which is engraved the engine-house and surface works of that rich and productive mine, a view of Penzance Harbour, the town, pier, and shipping, and a correct view of that interesting object St. Michael's Mount, with the extensive bay and vessels in harbour. The fourth quadrangle has upon it the following inscription, most tastefully engraved:—

PRESENTED TO THOMAS PIELD, ERQ.

PRESENTED TO THOMAS FIELD, ESQ.,

PRESENTED TO THOMAS FIELD, ESQ.,

By a few friends interested in Cornish mining,
in grateful acknowledgment of
his able, zeadous, and successful exertions,
in developing the mineral resources
of the west of Cornwall.

In addition to this handsome and substantial article is a richly made punch
ladle, the handle of which is in imitation of the celebrated "dowsing rod," a
large and small salver and cake basket, a liqueur frame with four handsome
bottles, together with a very richly engraved tea and coffee service, butter
cooler, cruets and ogg frame, with suitable spoons to match, sugar basket, six
perforated salt cellars, and a toast rack; the handles of all are in imitation of
the said "dowsing rod;" these articles weigh 246 ozs. The whole, consisting
of 398 ozs, of silver, were manufactured by Messrs. Reily and Storer, of Carey
Lane, and are of the most elaborate and chaste style of workmanship, exciting
the admiration of every person who has seen them.

The presentation took place at Crotche's Royal Hotel, Hayle, on Wednesday,
in the presence of a large number of mining friends, whose voices bore testimony to the high estimation and respect entertained in the west of Cornwall for
Mr. Field, and expressive of their desire that his future career in mining pursuits may prove as eminently successful as the past.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR H. DE LA BROHE.—At the conclusion of Dr. Percy's clure on iron on Monday (being the last of the course delivered at the Museum (Practical Geology to artizans) a memorial, numerously signed, was presented of Sir Henry De la Beche, and the other lecturers at this establishment, teatify.

The the graticals of the working men attending those lectures for the value. ing to the gratitude of the working men attending these lectures for the value able information they had received, and the uniform kindness extended to then during their attendance on the course.

We are glad to find that Mr. Craddock's steam-engine is at length going to have a fair trial—of the result we have no doubt. The improvements effected in the Universal Condensing Steam-Engine have been frequently described in our Journal, by Mr. David Mushet and others; but we may state that the first cost is much reduced, its action greatly simplified, and the consumption of fuel in working considerably economised. Two engines—a 40 and 25-horse—are in course of erection at the Bany Island State Quarries, Pembrokesbire, under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Richardson, who, we feel assured, will see every justice done to Mr. Craddock's invention.

NION TIN MINING COMPANY IN THE PARISHES OF ROCHE AND LUXILLION, CORNWALL.

Divided into 3000 shares, of £1 each.—Depost's s. per share, to be paid on allotment.

The remainder in calls, as shall be required for the purpe-es of the mine.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST BOOK PRINCIPLE.

No liability beyond the subscribed amount.

No lability beyond the subscribed amount.

COMMITTE OF MARAGEMENT.

JOHN CROPP, Esq., Park-road, Clipham—Treasurer
DANIEL DAVIS, Esq., Spencer-street, Clerkenwell
GEORGE MARSHALL, Esq., Rutland-square, Plymouth
STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., Rys Hill, Pecklam
JOHN W. WOOD, Esq., Sauncy Hill, Berkshire

BANKERS—To be fixed at the first meeting of the shareholders.

BECOMER—Wm. Morris, Esq., 17, Throgmorton-street, City.

SECRETARY AND PURSER.—Mr. R. C. Manuel. OFFICE, - No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

nine is situated in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, Cornwall, immediately to of the Great Beam Tin Mine, where the former proprietors profited about, and a much greater sum would have been realised with the present price of tin, cheap method of mining. This set is very extensive, containing several lodes; a most important has been worked on by the ancients for more than 200 fathoms west on the course of this lode, and about 4 or 5 fathoms below the surface,—ag as deep as they could manuage to get by manual labour. This was done before ower was known, or horse-whims introduced; consequently, if the prespective.

that being as deep as they could mannage to get by manual abour. This was done before status power was known, or horse-whilms introduced; consequently, if the prospects are ever so good, it could not in those days be pursued any deeper. As a proof that the old workers had a plenty of tin, may be inferred from the fact that during the last flew months there has been taken out and soil 4200 worth from the old men's refuse.

This lodes are traversing through a great extent of low flat land at the head of a valley which has been worked for more than 200 years for arroan tin, and found very productive. It is generally allowed that stream tin originated from the backs of tin lodes, caused by which has been worked for more than 200 years for arroan tin, and found very productive. It is generally allowed that stream tin originated from the backs of tin lodes, caused by certain changes the earth has undergone, consequently attenut in the valleys must cause down from the lodes above where it is found. It is a prevailing opinion, that the lodes herein meutioned have been the principal ones in producing the stream tin below. The stratum is a decomposed granite, easy for exploring; hitherto there has been a difficulty in obtaining a set for mining, the ground being parcelled out in small allotmost to the streamers, the present proprietors have been very fortunate in obtaining a set for exploring the lodes in depict at a crysity of i-18th. They propose erecting a small steaming in the state that the shaft 30 fathoms deep, in the most judicious and commical mode-possible. They not being it a position to carry out the enterprise themselves, they therefore propose dividing it into 3000 shares, resorving to themselves 1000 shares, in consideration of work done, securing the leases, &c., free up to 20s, per siare, the remaining about the surface, the first deposit to he is, per share, to provide for erveing the engine, &c., and is the course of a short time a parcel of in can be brought in the market for sale. There is no doubt t

There is no dould but after the expenditure of the above named capital it will prove a great and good mine.

The tin is of the first quality, it being grain tin, worth at least £60 per ton. With the present and increasing demand for this chas tin, it is probable it will become still more as a investment is rarely to be mere with, and m six months after the engine is set to work, in all probability it will be found a valuable property, which may be worked by a few proprietors, if carried out with the economy as recommended and intended to be pursued.

Reports of eminent mine agents, and plans of the sett, together with samples of the oras, may be seen at the office.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALPRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft, under the 90 fm. level: the lode here is from 12 to 14 feet wide, composed of spar and soft capels—aix weeks from this time we expect it will reach the 160 fm. level. The 90, east of this shaft, and the 90, west of Wyld's, are communicated; the whole of the driving, since the last reports, in those levels may be valued at 50 per fm. The stopes over the 90, east of the engine shaft, are worth for copper ore 60, per fm.; we have here 12 men working, at 50s, per fm. On Saturday last we set six men to sink a winze under the 90, shout 25 fm. east of the engine shaft, it be lode here is worth quite 100; per fm. The men who were driving the 50, west from Wyld's shaft, are preparing this shaft for drawing from this lovel, which will be completed by Friday next. The ground in the cross-cut, south of this shaft, at the 80, continues abourtable, and expect, in driving 3 or 4 fms. more, to intersect the lode. The ground in the cross-cut driving north, at the 70, is fair for driving; here we have driven about 13 fms., but have not yet cut any lede or branch. In the 50, west of the engine shaft, the men are still driving north to cut the lode through here, the ground is hard. No change to notice in other tuvork operations. Our tribute department looks well; we think the ground over the 90, so high as the bottom of the 80, may be valued at from 14,0094. to 15,0004., and the ground over the 90 af Albury the men.

APPLEDORE .- At the suggestion of Capts. Lean and J. Dunstan, the mer ing the 20 fm. level west were removed to open upon the east lode, where it was use ed they had not got the whole of the lode, and they have eccordingly discovered an rebranch of flookan further east, which appears to be the main point; the whole olode is ahout 5 ft. wide. In the 20 cross-cut west a small branch of flookan has been

BEACON.—Since my last report, in driving the level to unwater Tellam', saft, we have cut a very good lode, producing some good work. On the north lode we see that the saft of the saft of

sey will make a regular lode. In the adir level, lode much the same as last reported BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east is worth 5 tons of copper open. The 103 will yield 3 tons. We are driving by the side of the 10de la the 9d d 80. The lode in the stopes at the back of the 80 will turn out 5 tons per fm. The west is producing strong stones of yellow and black copper ore.

and so. The local in the slopes at the back of the so will turn out 5 ons per in. The 47 weat is producing strong stones of yellow and black copper ore.

BLACK CRAIG.—We are making very good progress in driving three crosscuts in the 40 fm. level; the ground is very promising, and will shortly produce as much ore as the stopes in the 28 fathom level, being immediately below the rich orey ground which is without alteration. Our pitches in the back of the 25 and 7 fathom levels will scarcely produce as much as usual. The men are making every effort to got the Welsh shaft enlarged, and expect to have it completed in a few weeks, which will be of great advantage in getting the stuff drawn from the mine. We have made very good progress in dressing, having shipped 134 tone of ore since the 1st March, and expect to ship 50 tons more by the end of this week, and still have a large quantity on hand to dress up. BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The ground in the shaft is intersected with cross courses, and continues, much as, last reported. The lode in the 30 west produces good ore, though no regular course of it. The cross-cut north, in the 40, to intersect Nos. 3, 4, and 5 lodes, is progressing favourably; as these lodes have not been shen lower than the 20, we may expect some good discovery to be made when they are cut west of cross-course.

een seen lower than the 20, we may expect some good discovery to be made when uney re cut west of cross-course.

BORINGDON PARK.—Since last report, the adit level has been driven about 10 fms., the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, flockan, and mundle, with good stones of ore. The 15 fm. level going east is much the same as last reported; going west ve have not been able to make much progress in driving, in consequence of our having and a run in the level and the water being very quick, there being ingrestreams of water suing from the end; we have occasionally some good stones of ore in this level. We have commenced sinking Hitchins's shaft, which is 6 fms. below the adit; we shall cominue sinking hits shaft, if possible, for water, to the 15 fm. level, and commence driving ast, so as to meet the 15 fm. level driving wear from Murchison's shaft, and in this driving we may expect to open some good orey ground. I have put a man to clear up a sink in the bottom of the adit level, west of Hitchins's shaft, and find there is a good branch of lead gone down, and where we are breaking some good work.

BRYN-ARIAN.—There is no alteration as yet in the 30 fm. level, west of

or rear gone down, and where we are breaking some good work.

BRYN-ARIAN.—There is no alteration as yet in the 30 fin. level, west of the engine-shaft. The lode in the winze sinking under the 20 fathom level is still large, and yielding about 14 ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 fathom level west is 5 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore throughout. The lode in the 30 fm. level, north of Hallett's engine-shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed of killas mixed with spar, jack, and small branches of lead ore. The stope in the back and bottom of the 10 fm. level, north of the shaft, is yielding about 12 cwits of ore per fm. The deep addi level, on Joseph's lode, is looking much as last reported on — a mixture of ore for 2 feet wide.

CARBONA MINES.—The acquire about its subtlements.

yielding about 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The deep adit level, on Joseph's lode, is looking much as last reported on — a mixture of ore for 2 feet wide.

CARBONA MINES.—The engine shaft is sinking by six men, at 8l. per fm., and is about 5 fms. below the 45 fm. level; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and at present unproductive. From the dip of the tin ground in the 43, we may expect soon to reach tin at the engine-shaft. The lode in the 45 fm. level, driving cast, is split; the man are driving on the south branch, which is 18 in, wide, worth 25s, per fm.; in the last 5 fms., previous to reaching the split, the lode was worth 3l. p. rfm. We are putting up a rise 6 fathoms behind the end, at 10s. ribute. This will communicate with a sink coming from the 35 fm. level, which will ventilate the bottom levels, and give pitches at one-half tribute. The 45 fm. level west, and 35 fm. level salt, are not driving this month; but on the communication from the 35 to the 45 fm. level being completed, we shall drive the 35 cast, and put up a rise to the 35 fm. level; this will be proving the ground, and giving tribute pitches. The new engine is at work on the south lode, and the old workings drained to a 17 fathom level below the adit, where, from a level driven east, we find the lode in a disordered sate, and the end approaching an eivan channel. We cannot speak as yet with any degree of certainty respecting the lode, but we are told that this elvean will lead to fine tin on the lode entering its eastern side. Raised last month, tributers' tinstuff, 96 ions 13 cwts. 3 qrs.; owners' instuff, 20 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs.; 117 (ons 9 cwts. 2 grs.—Amount of black tin from stamps, tributers', 37 cwts. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.; owners' 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.—16 cwts. 0 qrs., 13 lbs. We have about 100 tons quick of the ton of the lode of working the flat-rods on the north loies, when all the power of the old engine will be employed in stamping, and we are thus looking forward with confidence that, in the course of three or four weeks we shall be h

CEFN GWYN.—The 10 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is in a lode 7 feet wide (5 feet of which we are carrying for the level), and will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fm. We hope to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft in a fortight's time where the lode is large, with a good mixture of ore. I trust, from present appearances, that we shall be able to speak in ligher terms of the lode in a deeper level, as the change for better, from the adit to the 10, was greater than anticipated.

for better, from the adit to the 10, was greater than anticipated.

CHARLESTOWN.—The lode in the end west of new shaft is 4 ft. wide, looking very well, and producing work of the same character as reported last week. We are also cutting out the new north lode in the stopes west of No. I cross cut, which we find to be very large and timy throughout. The other stopes in this part of the mine are looking very well indeed, and turning out a large quantity of work. Our cross-cut north of Fatwork shaft is going forward very satisfactorily, and in a beautiful channel of ground. We have also two man driving east from this cross-cut on a lode which is about is in. wide, producing tin, and a large stream of water flowing from the heart, which is an indication of something large shead. We are repairing our wheels, &c., in order to increase the number of stamps heads, as we shall shortly want them to keep off the work. CHBERT.—The sequences had is now 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 85.—The ground

an interease the number of stamps heads, as we shall shortly want them to keep off the work.

CUBERT,—The engine-shaft is now 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 35. The ground in the shaft is much improved, and the water having somewhat decreased, affords additional facility for sinking. By the end of this month we hope to have it complete to the 45 fm. level. The lode in the 35 east is producing at present about \$t\$ ton of lead per fm., with every prospect of shortly finding a still greater improvement. The cross-cut through the elvan course to the west has not yet reached the lode; in a winze sinking under the 35 east there is a very promising lode, producing about \$t\$ ton of lead per fm; the ground is in every way congenial for lead, and the lot a paparently improving in value going down. The lode in the 25 east is not productive of much lead, but the indications are good; the lode to the west is productive of some good stones of lead, and the ground financially. The lode in the 15 east is not rich at present, though of a very promising charactor, and, frum general appearances, there is every prospect of its soon resuming its former productive nature; the 15 east is without variation for the last month, and the lode has never been without a portion of load, sometimes producing very good work, and, on the whole, is rather encouraging. On Saurday last seven pitchos were set, with fair prospects. The general appearance of the mine, since our setting for February, is materially improved. The good appearances of the lode in the 15 and 35 east leave little or no doubt as to the value of the mine in that quarter; and the highly flattering appearances of the lode going under the 35, and in the bottom, of the engine-shaft, clearly shows what may be expected in depth also. The dressing, and other minor operations, are going on very satisfactorily.

lovels more minutely, and find many of them centering towards the lake, leaving no doubt that the lake is the common centre of union of all the lodes in its neighbourhood. We find the richness of every lede increasing uniformly in proportion as we near the bank; it is, therefore, certain that under the lake is a considerable bed of copper, pure, or nearly so. We shall forward you samples of the produce of our labour at the temporary furnace in the course of next week.

shaft to intersect the load at about 30 fnm, where there is little doubt of finding a good course of ore,

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—We have completed our plat in the 30, and the shaftmen have again commenced sinking. The No. 2 lode is still in the shaft, and is producing some good stones of ore. We are still diving the end on the No. 2 in the 20, and I have great pleasure in stating that we have a most decided improvement; the lode is increased in size, and full 2 ft. of ft is carrying good orey work; it is much more consolidated, and contains a somewhat larger proportion of spar. I have just had a kibble of the stuff brought to grass, and the whole of it is thickly impregnated with ore, and some of it is rich. I am expecting every stem will lead to still more favourable results, as this change has only just now taken place, and I feel quite satisfied that our prospects have usere been so cheering as they are at present.

DYFNGWM.—In the 42 fathom level west the men have crossed north 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., where they cut a now lode and intersected the winze at nearly the same time; the 42 fm. level has now been driven 15½ fms. west; when the lode is taken down we expect to find it orey all the way. We have only taken a 6 fm. stope to begin with: in taking down the lode in this stope we find it considerably richer than we anticipated—the men are breaking fine large blocks of solid lead or; it he end of the level also looks well. After intersecting the naw lode is at the man to drive west on it 3 ft.; it contains good lead are, quite free from jack, and has a string of copper ore 2 in. wide on the north side of the lode—this copper we shall save; for the present we call it the middle lode, because we expect another lode to be cut soon. There is only 8 feet between the two lodes, and from the difference in their matrix, I am inclined to believe they are two distinct lodes, and not one divided by a horse of killas. At the same time, I expect they will form a junction a law faithous further west. In the 42 cast 3 ft. 9 in. of

driven north and south. As the winze had been sunk between these lodes without taking any ore, and so missing them all, we drove these cross-outs to intersect the lodes. As soon as possible we shall bring down the whim-shaft through this winze to the 42; as it is not under the whim shaft we must first bring up, a stope from the 42. The 22 west has been driven 1 fm. further, producing occasional stones of ore; in the back I fm. 4 ft. of orey ground was stoped. Between the 22 and 32 east 10 fathoms of orey ground was toped. The Castle engine-shaft has not been sunk any deeper, as I had the mon driving in the winze in the 32. The Bryn Moel level has been driven 4 fathoms further west without any change. I enclose you the bill of lading for 11 tons of lead ore which we have shipped. We could not crush any more on account of the frest and dry weather. In looking at the present appearance of the mine, I see that we must have a new crashing mill—a good strong one, such as will do its work properly: we must lose no time in ordering one. The present one will not be thrown away; we shall have one on each of the water-wheels. The present mill we shall use for crushing very fine, instead of stamping. We have not yet taken sufficient of the attle heap to commence building the walls for our new wheel; it is very tedious and slow work, because we cannot put on more than four hands, but we must get a sure foundation or all our work will be void, unless the walls rest on the rock the very first day.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—We have cut the trip plat in the 20 fathom level,

menced on the rock the very first day.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—We have cut the trip plat in the 20 fathom level, fixed ladders in the engine-shaft, and have commenced to drive a cross-cut to the lode, EAST BORINGDON.—Annie's shaft has been sunk since last report about 1 fm. The 20 fm. level east has been driven about 3 fms., some part being saving work. I have put two men stoping in the back of the 20 fm. level west, which is turning out as well as anticipated. We have cut the plat 8 fms. below the 20 fm. level, and commenced driving east and west in a very kindly lode; we have driven about 5 fms. east and 4 fms. west, the lode being 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, part, and mundle, with good stones of ore. I hope to hole the 28 fm. level west to the adit level, now driving at Boringdon Park, in about three weeks. Our dressing is in full operation, and the work turning out equally as well as expected.

EAST CROWNDALE.—We think we are near the lone west of the close-urse, having met with large quantities of mandic and prian in driving. We have a lood branch of copper in the winze on north lode. EAST WHEAL GEORGE —We have not seen the bottom level since my EAST CROWNDALE .- We think we are near the lode west of the cross-

EAST WHEAL GEORGE —We have not seen the bottom level since my last. The water is gradually rising, being now within 2 ms. of the 23 fm. level. All the water that can be obtained is on the wheel, consequently there is no chance of draining the mine before we have rain. The sumpmen have been employed in stoping a piece of ground on the east side of the winse, west of shaft, and raising seme ore; we shall put them to rise in the back of the 23 west of winse. The lode in the adit is without alteration, producing stones of ore—a very kindly back. The pitches in the back of the 12 fm. level are improved, and if they continue the tributers will do well.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The middle lode, in the 10, east of the cross-cut, is improved in its general appearance, being 6 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, friable quartz, carbonate of lime, and spotted with ore, the ground being favourable for driving. During the week the south lode in the 10, east of engine-shaft, has been taken down, and is looking promising, yielding about half a ton of ore per fm. The caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze, is much the same in its general appearance as in my last, being 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to sot a value on. We are staking the engine shaft below the 10, and shall this week be down for the bearers and elstern.

GREAT POLGOOTH .- The St. Martin's lode, in the 96 fin. level, is im-GREAT POLGOOTH.—The St. Martin's lode, in the 96 fm. level, is improved; it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3 owts, of tin per 100 aacks, with overy indication of its being a very valuable discovery. The great distance that the cross-cut has been driven to cut this lode occasions a want of all re onable the men to do full labour; about 3 fms, only is opened, and this inconvenience will prevent the rapid development of the lode until it is cut in the 84 fm. level, and a communication effected, when the large quantily of ground that will be thrown open will form a new mine. The lode in the 96, east of Clarke's, is not yet cut. The lode in the 76 fm. level east, north of the clvan, is worth 15 cwts, of tin per 100 sacks; the lode in the pitch in this level is worth about the same. The 76 fm. level east, south of the elvan, is worth 5 cwts, of tin per 100 sacks. The lode in the wince undor the 66 fm. level is small, but producing some good stones of tin. The 20 fm. level, at Bawden's is not so good as it has been; the lode is now worth 2 cwts, of the per 100 sacks.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—In taking down the south part of the silver.

in this and the 76 fm. level are yielding tin, worth 8 cwts. per 100 sacks.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—In taking down the south part of the silver lode we are breaking some good stones of yellow copper ore; we have had a sample tried, and it produced 84, which, at the present price of ore, is worth 67. 5s. per ton. After driving a little on this lode we shall be able to judge somewhat of the quantity we may be likely to break. The tributers are occasionally breaking good stones of silver ore. In driving the cross-cut to the lode we have cut a large stream of water, very powerful, inasmuch the men can hardly stand againstit. This evening I have seen in the counting-house some large stones of copper ore that was broken from the lode in the engine-shaft. Capt. Snays prudently had assays made from it he shaft and best work; the latter produced 84, the former 14; no trial was made for aliver, though I expect that the copper ore part of the lode contains good work for silver. We shall be able to form a tolerable opinion of the lode when it is squared down.

GREAT WHEAL BADDEER M.—The 50 cost from Buckley's is unproduce.

opinion of the lode when it is squared down.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN,—The 50, east from Buckley's, is unproductive at present. The 40, east from Burgan's, is turning out good saving work. The 30 is producing good work, and likely to improve. The 30, at Kenworthy's, is turning out a great quantity of tinstiff, which we are stamplag at water stamps, and expect to go to smelting house with it by the end of the month. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking well. The dressing operations are getting on regularly, and we expect to sample the same quantity as last. The shaft on the hill is down 17 fms. below surface, and has intersected the tir. lode 3 ff. wide, gossan and a small portion of tin. We purpose sinking on the course of the lode, and at the same time sink to intersect the south lode.

on the course of the lode, and at the same time sink to intersect the south lode. HENNOCK.—The engine shaft is down to the 40 fm, level, and have 6 in. more to sink to fork, which will be done by to-morrow (March 17), and shall then commence driving west through the lode, and by the 23d inst. shall be able to report something of its character. In the 29 fathom level, driving north, there is a large lode, mixed with gossan, very white quarts, and some stones of lead. The winze sinking under the 36 fm, level, south of cross-cut, is poor, and the lode much smaller; but as soon as the lode again makes larger, no doubt it will be better for lead. In Penrose winze, to the south of the shaft, we have cut into the western lode about 18 in, and I am happy to 30 fm. level to the south of the shaft, with a soon as 30 fm. level to the south of the shaft, which is also producing lead, but to what value I cannot say at present. Our surface operations are going on very satisfactorily.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The lode in the 55, east of Doldze's winze, produces

HINGSTON DOWN.—The lode in the 55, east of Doidge's winze, produces 3 tons per fm, of good quality ore. The 65, west of Victor's winze, 3 tons; the lode in the winze large and producing saving work of tolerable quality. The 45 east, and stopes in the back of the 33, continue as last reported. The ground in Thorne's shaft has come into a hard floor, which retards the sinking for the present.

in the back of the 33, continue as last reported. The ground in Thorne's shaft has come into a hard floor, which retards the sinking for the present.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in both engine-shafts is much the same as when last reported on. The lode in the diagonal shaft below the 132 is found more compact than it was in the hard capels or spar, which we are now clear of, and got below it in beautiful killas, where the lode will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; these shafts we think will be sunk deep enough to cross-cut to intersect the lodes this month, and the calculated distances of each shall be given in the annual report next week, agreeable to the underlay, direction &c., of them. The lode in the 132 fm. level, eaks of the diagonal shaft, and in the pitch below it, is standing since last week, being dissued, or the country taken away by the side of it; the walls of the lode are very promising, being smooth, regular, and hard; the lode in the rise above this level is 10 in. wide, producing about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 132 fm. level north and southis 44 ft. wide, composed of prian, quartz, and stones of lead. The flap-jack lode in the 105 fm. level east will produce 8 tens of ore per fathom; the das, pitch belief in the 110 fm. level east will produce 8 tens of ore per fathom; the 4s. pitch belief in the 110 fm. level and the more earning good wages at that ribute. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 10 ft. wide, we are only driving through about 4 ft. of the north part of it, which is spar, mundic, and ore, saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is 34 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 105 fm. level, west of Wall's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and in favourable ground. We are daily expecting to hear of the arrival of a vessel for the parcel of lead ores.

the fundamental part of the 30 cast is preducing at present about \$1\$ to not lead per may with every prospect of shourty faulting a still greater improvements. The close in the 2s, pich beginning at the common of the control of the

spots of ore through it.

LYDFORD CONSOLS,—We shall, if all be well; finish cutting down shaftnext week. We have extended the south driving in the 70 about 9 fathoms, the lode in
which is large and exceedingly kindly, being composed of flookan, quarts, and spots of
lead ore. We have cleared 70 fins. south in the 60 fin. level, and shall 750 commence
clearing the north driving to-morrow (17th inst.) We have cleared about 40 flus. in the

50 fm. level north, and find the back for nearly the whole of this distance taken away, proving the lode to have been a productive one—we continue to take octaionally good stones of lead from the rabbish ran down from the back of the level. The cross cut towards the western lode is progressing as fast as possible. We have commenced clearing the 24 fm. level north, and are in about 6 fms., the levels are full of rubbish —we shall clear as fast as practicable. I sent Mr. Matthews on the 13th inst. a box of lead ore to be forwarded you.

rwarded you.

MERLLYN.—There is no change in the lode in the engine-shaft, or in the fin. level west since last reported on; the north lode in this level is still 3 ft. wide, colucing a little lead. The shaft on the oid lode is not yet got through the old workings. The 16 fathom level, west of old shaft, is still clearing through old workings. the stopes in the back of the 15 yard level are worth 40f, per fathom. The lode in the left of the 26 fathom level, east of whim shaft, is worth 30f, per fathom; the stopes in the back of the same level, east of whim shaft, are worth 50f. per fathom.

in the back of the same level, east of engine-shaft, are worth 50f. per fathom.

MOLLAND.—The 42 east is about 2 ft. wide, producing good atones of ore, and exceedingly promising, worth from 2 to 3, per fathon; I he lode in the west end is from 3 to 3 ft. wide, and of very kindly appearance, and from its present bearing going east finink is altogether north of the shaft, and in order to prove it I have put the men lode in the rise to be shaft, and in order to prove it I have put the men lode in the rise into the log quite so good, I have set the eastern ground to the men on I doe in the rise lode in the winze sinking under this level is about 2 ft. wide, containing more quartz than usual, and thickly imprognated with ore of good quality; the lode in the west end is large, with spots of ore. We have engaged four new men—two to open upon the lode in the 30, and two to open upon the lode to the west of ear present workings.

the lode in the west out is made, which the lode in the back of the lode to the west of open upon the lode in the 30, and two to open upon the back of the lode to the west of our present workings.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—I have set the engine-shaft to sink by six men for one month, at \$1, per fathom; the present state of the ground does not require timber. The north lode underlaying towards the main lode is not yet cut through, therefore it is much larger than I expected whon it was first intersected; unless it strikes the main one more perpendicular, I believe we shall cut the main lode in the shaft about \$5\text{ms. deeper than the present bottom, which is \$2\text{s}\$ fms. under the surface. The lode in the 24, east of shaft, keeps its size and is very regular, 3 feet wide, just the same character as last reported. The engine and other machinery are working well.

NORTH BULLER.—The ground in the shaft is a little easier for sinking; the shaft is now down 5 fms. 2 ft. under the 40 fathom level. The 40 cross-cut is driven senth 11 fms. 3 ft., but have not yet intersected the lode. The water that was flowing from the end some time since came from a small branch; the lode in going down must have taken a more perpendicular direction than in the bottom of the trial shaft. We reset the 40 end, on Clinton's lode, to drive east by two men, at \$1. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, unproductive.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 80, east of west shaft, the lode is worth 51. fm. In the 7c, east of John Michael's shaft, its cleared, and we shall commence driving it next week.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have driven our cross-cut for the shaft.

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NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have driven our cross-cut from the shaft

the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of owe, and is looking more kindly. The 64, east of John Michael's shaft, is cleared, and we shall commence driving it heat week.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have driven our calculation of its under-ic, when we pitched the shaft, we should now be into it in the adit. When we took the underlied fire, the shaft of ms., and have not yet intersected the lode; from our calculation of its under-ic, when we pitched the shaft, we should now be into it in the adit. When we took the underlied direction, which I am pleased to see. I would rather see it 15 cm. 3 ft. As soon as we cut it I will write you, which must be such as the fact of the state of the cannet rode. The shaft of the consensus the canneter lode we are driving on a branch, which is now taking its direction at right angles to the canneter lode we are driving on a branch, which is now taking its direction at right angles to the canneter lode. We have a driven we have a consensus of the continue good. We shall commence on Monday next sinking for another level. We have aiready cut the plat. Our machinery, especially the new dressing machine, is working well, and at the end of next week well will have completed the Princess Royal adit. We shall also next week commence the engline-house.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—Prosser's level has been driven 4 fms. further east without meeting with any change. We are driving gradually towards the lode, and hope to cut it tills month; the point we are aiming for is the junc tion of the lodes. There is above us such a stiff hard piece of ground, that we could not drive above 2 fms. a month if we were on the lode; when we do cut it we hope to he beyond this hard ground, and to avoid it we took a slight curve from the lode, by which means we are driving from 4 to 5 fms. a month. Sinity level has been driven 4 fms. further east alone, and the continuence of the proper ground, that we could not drive a driven a fms. further cast; the cole has been driven 4

level we break daily from two to three bags of good work, also a quantity of dressing work from Murray's shaft. In the course of 16 days or a fortnight we shall have another parcel of alver ore ready for sale.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—The plunger-lift is fixed from the 60 up to the 30. One of the clacks falled under water, which has given us some trouble.

SOUTH WALES.—During the week we have opened a little ground on the north lode, east of the Rhydnet River; it is about 9 ft. wide, producing a little copper and lead, but not sufficient to set a value on. We are now thinking to suik on the some.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—The operations in the eastern department are going on much as last reported. In clearing the western gossan near the junction of the north and south lodes we have discovered very good this ground on the south part of the lode; we have not yet reached the bottom of the ancient workings, but from what we have already seen of the lode/remaining we are in expectation of a better one in the bottom of these workings than has been found since we have commenced operations: the excavations at this point are very large, and the greater part of the stuff raised has been removed, which must have been at a great expense, there being no stamping power near the mine, and io machi very to draw the water, which must have been plentiful in the winter. The engineer is getting well onward with the engine, and we hope to have the boiler house finished by the end of next week. The underground department is ready to receive the pitwork; some of the pumps have arrived, and we are daily in expectation of receiving north to cut the lode. In the stopes below the 90, west of Garden's, we are driving north to cut the lode. In the stopes below this level, west of Garden's, we are driving north to cut the lode. In the stopes below this level, west of Garden's, we are driving north to cut the lode. In the stopes below this level, west of Arthur's winze, the lode is worth 24, per fm.; in this level, east of Ciristoe, the lode is worth 35, pe

when time past.

UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's Engine shaft: The lode in the 70 fm, level west
UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's Engine shaft: The lode in the 70 fm, level west UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 70 fm. level west is improved since last week; it is now 2 ft. wide, and worth 4t. per fm for tin. The rise in the back of this level has a lode 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, with good stones of copper ore, and we hope to hole this rise to the 60 fm. level by the end of this week, when we shall put some men to stope the bottom of the 60. In the 60 east very little has been done in the hast week, in consequence of the men being engaged clearing this level after the quantities of water we have lately had. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is the end is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is the end is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is it has the first of the first of

going on rapidly.

WEST BEAM.—The lode sinking under the 12 fm. level is improved; we are carrying down about 5 ft. of the lode in the shaft, and the north part is producing good tinstuff. The cost of sinking is only 3l. per fathorn, and but little timber required. The 12 fm. level east is set at 1l. per fm.: the lode has been heaved, but we have just cut the north wall, where the water is gushing out, and appearances are favourable. We continue stamping poor work, to prepare the dressing floors with slime, &c., but shall, in 5 few days set our western end, and stamp some of our best instuff.

WEST GOGINAN.—It appears that the 30 fm. level, driving south of the agine-shaft, has passed through the lode that was seen in the 15 fathom level: we shall sommence driving immediately on its course. The lode in the deep adit level, driving saft from the old thats, is 5 feet wide, composed of killas, spar, jack, and slightly spotted with lead ore.

WESTON.—I expect we shall be able to measure 2 fms. of driving in Cross's wal this month (ending 20th of March). There has been no alteration in the character the ground during the month until to-day (March 15). I perceive the face of a grey cle coming in, which, probably, may be one of the hard riders that generally accommises the lode; if it should be, we may expect to cut the same forthwith.

anies the fode; if it should be, we may expect to cut the same forthwith.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the 60-fathom level, driving west from agine-shaft, the lode is still large, composed principally of quartz, prian, peach, &c., and coducing some good ore. The lode in the 37 fm. level west has at present a very kindly spearance, &t being full 3 ft. wide, with a leader of ore in the bottom part of the entout 6 in. wide, altogether a promising looking lode. We have commenced a rise in back of the 48 and 60 fm. levels on the course of the lode, to communicate with the igine-shaft in the 37 fm. level, which will, when holed, enable us to sink the engine afte below the 60 fm. level immediately on the lode, which will eventually be a saving time and expense to the adventurers.

WHEAL APTHUE. The lode in the bottom of the 90 fm. level, where

of time and expense to the adventurers.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The lode in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, where the men are sinking and stoping, is looking very well. There is a good lode dipping east which we shall come in contact with after driving the 35-a faw fms. further east, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, prian, and very good stones of ore; going west it is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore —in fact, all saving work; in the back it is 3 ft. wide, producing a fair quantity of ore, of a very good quality. In the winze in the bottom of the 35 the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing about 3 tons of ore per fm., of a very good quality. The ground in the 50 cross-cuts is just as it has been the last few months past. There is no doubt, when we cut the north lode in the 50, we shall have a very good one.

the winze in the bottom of the 35 the lone is 4 ft. wine, producing about 34 tons of ore per fm., of a very good quality. The ground in the 50 cross-cuts is just as it has been the last few months past. There is no doubt, when we cut the north lode in the 50, we shall have a very good one.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—Since last report we have put the men that were driving on the east and west lode to sluk a winze on the course of the lode in the bottom of the adit level, to come down where we shall cut the lode in the cross cut, now driving from the bottom of the shaft. The lode in the winze is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, mundic, sugary spar, and lead. If the underlie continues as at present, we shall probably use the winze as a shaft, to sink on the course of the lode. The cross-cut has not yet reached the lode. We intend driving to hill on the lode cut last week, as soon as the men can be spared from the winze.

WHEAL OREBOR.—We have a course of ore in the 12 end worth at least 40 per fathom: It is 2 ft wide, solid ore, and equal in quality to the specimens I sent you hast week. The men have taken down a piece of it about 4 ft. high and 5 ft. long—the work is hauled to surface; that small space produced near 304 worth of copper, and is still improving; it appears to be longthening east, and the cross-course before us, its underlay being west, we most reasonably expect in going down will lengthen west. I have reason to believe we shall have lasting and rich courses of ore in our deeper levels on both sides of the great cross-courses. The men in the 24 are cross-course before us, its underlay being west, we don't reasonably expect in going down will lengthen west. I have reason to believe we shall have lasting and rich courses of ore in our deeper levels on both sides of the great cross-courses. The men in the 24 are cross-course before us, its underlay being west, we most reasonably expect in going down will lengthen west. I have reason to be income in the same may be said of the lode in the 20 at Gill's

lity, to any of our former. We shall get it ready for April sampling.

WHEAL EDWARD,—In sinking the last 9 ft. the lode has increased in size to nearly 7 ft., and may now be designated a champion: its quality is improving, apparently, every foot we sink; the matrix throughout is impregnated with black and yellow ore, and altogether it presents a very improved condition from that of the last report. The caunter, underlaying south, will form a junction with this lode a few fms. deeper, which is expected to produce a course of ore.

WHEAL GILL.—We have timbered, divided, and secured the shaft down as far as the run, got the bearers fixed, and the lift all in course to drop away. We hope to drop the lift so as to fork the 16 fm. level by the latter part of this week, when we shall get back to see the lead lode as quick as possible. The engine continues to work well, and every effort is being made to get down with the shaft as speedily as possible to the 40, which I expect by the middle of next month.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 fm. level

as far as the run, sot the beares fixed, and the lift all in course to drop have, when we shall get back to see the lead lode as quick as possible. The engine continues to work well, and every effort is being made to get down with the shaft as speedily as possible to the 40, which I expect by the middle of next month.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 35 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 97 fm. level south the ground is good, lode 20 in. wide, producing 3 cwts of ore per fathom. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is good, lode 20 in. wide, producing 3 cwts of ore per fathom. The level north the ground is moderate, lode 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. The south is moderate, lode 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. The origine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. under the 70 fm. level, the ground is fard, lode 1 ft. wide, but poor for ore. In the winze sinking under the 87 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 ft. wide, but poor for ore cyte lope this shaft will be communicated with the 87 fm. level in two months from this time. At Webb's shaft in the 70 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 3 ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. The cyte shaft in the 70 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 18 in. wide, but poor for ore. We have commenced shiking Maxwell's shaft under the 43 fm. level, ground good, lode 1 ft. wide, producing a cwts. of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking very well. We hope to complete flaing the new plunger lift at Penhale, in the 28 fathom level, this week. The tribute pitches are looking very well. We hope to complete flaing the new plunger lift at Penhale, in the 28 fathom level, which were the strip of our silver lode this week, but driving on the side of the Web and taken down any of our silver lode this week, but driving on the side of the Web and taken down any of our silver lode the week, but driving on the side of the well a

21 fms. from surface.

WHEAL UNY.—Since our last report we have been getting on very well with forking; the water is now drained to the back of the 40 fm. level, and to day (13th inst.), we have dropped the pumps 2 fms. deeper. Our progress in dropping has been very much impeded in consequence of the shaft at places being choked with timber, &c. We hope to get the 40 fm. level drained in the course of a few days, after which we shall be able to set more the pitches. The men in the 30 cross-cut are progressing very favourably; we have again a pretty stratum of granite, very like when we commenced driving, and we have now a beautiful cross-course, with a good leading wall on the eastern side. On Friday, 5th February, we set to six men and three boys 2 fms., at 6t. per fathom. Our surface operations are in making floors, erecting sheds for dressing copper ore, &c.

wheal zion.—The heavy portions of the engine will be fixed in the engine house this week. The bob is in its place. The bob-pits for flat-rods to Lemon's shaft, to enable us to resume sinking on the champion lode, are being prepared, and altogether we are progressing satisfactorily.

FOREIGN MINES

ALTEN MINES .- [Report from Jan. 31 to Feb. 16] :-

ALTEN MINES.—[Report from Jan. 31 to Feb. 16]:—
Raipas.—The exploratory workings in the 30 fm. level are making good progress, but as yet without any clause in the prospects. The wince on Lubouchtere's lode has again improved, and by the end of this month we hope to reach the level of the 30, when we shall immediately drive towards the cross cut on the course of the lode, and thus hope to lay open some good re-erves of orey ground for future operations. Our returns for the last two months have been very small, but we hope hereafter they will improve, as the prospects of Labouchere's lode lead us to expect some more permanent supplies of ore than has been the case for many months past.

Old Mins.—Our progress there is rather more favourable, and some fair returns of ore have been delivered to the smelting-house within the last week. The old uniddle sink is at present making some fair returns, and holds out great hones of permanency. The north stope is improved, it has yelded some good ore since the date of my last report. The western stope in Slungl's sluk is somewhat deteriorated, but still holds out encouraging prospects. The ground in the western level is easier, and the men are making saffactory progress, but the lode is still small and poor. The level east of Bergmester's is driving on gossan, and a little ere of rich quality—it holds out most promising indications. The ground in the adit level is still favourable for driving, and the men are making agod progress—we hope to hole by the end of next month.

Powder House.—The level on the lode is making slow progress, in consequence of the hard ground, but the prospects continue equally encouraging.

QUÆNANGEN COPPER WORKS.-[Received March 19.]

QUÆNANGEN COPPER WORKS.—[Received March 19.]

Feb. 16.—It gives me great pleasure to announce our having at last succeeded in crossing the mountains, and the commencement of the carriage of over from the sinus to Alten. Up to this date, 28 loads of ore have been delivered to the Alten Smelting House. After the preparatory work is got ready in the enauing summer, I intend to set the carriage of the ores, goods, and materials by private contract, when we expect to get it done for about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 4 Spanish toollars per ton, which is not more than two-thirds our present cost. The prespects of the mine are still very encouraging, and the work performed since my last visit is highly astisfactory. Loode C has developed itself very considerably, and it now possesses greater regularity and holds out greater prospects of permanency than at any former time. Our principal returns are now made from this lode, and the good result of the operations in this branch of your establishment (which by the vold of next month I shall be able to lay before yon) will be the best proof of its value. The adit level on lode is also progressing satisfactorily, and we only wait for the summer to fix machinary for draining the workings under the adit. The water charge will be very triffing, and we expect in a few months to be able to resume and carry on these workings wilder the adit. The water charge will be very triffing, and we expect in a few months to be able to resume and carry on these workings wilder this adjust its linches (solid yellow over), which has been gradually increasing in size from the surface downwards. The new force at the Badderen River's somewhat desired retains its linches (solid yellow over), which has been gradually increasing in size from the surface downwards. The sew fock at the Badderen River's somewhat desired reader, the propers is sentencering in the whole, the general prospects are cartainly much more cheering than at any time since the transfer of the propects.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES .- [Received March 15.]

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March 16.]

Jan. 29.—Produce from Dec. 23 to Jan. 27.—Gongo, 7 lbs. 0 czs. 8 dwts.; Banaual 2 lbs. 1 ez. 17 dwts. =: D lbs. 2 czs. 5 dwts. A remittance of 37 lbs. 10 crs. 0 dwts. 11 grs gold dust has arrived per the Treiot.

Bananal —The pumps and swerything of walve have been all safely brought to the sure-face, without the least accident. If I receive sufficient encouragement in your next despatch, I will immediately remove the Bananal stamps to the Maria workings. I have given instructions for the newly-discovered jacotings to be cross-cut at G, which is near the Corrego Mosquilo, with a view of ascertaining what longitudinal veins are therein, previous to an adit being driven on the most promising one northward, in which depth from surface will considerably increase. You will perceive by the Gongo gold return of the 27th that there is an improvement in the produce from the stamps at work for the 10 days previous, especially the one at Gongo village, which I trust will continue, Maria Workings.—The stamps are complete, and will commence working to form the bed on the 31st. It is an excellent machine, not only for strength but workmanship, and I trust its next month's workings will prove the correctness of my opinion, both as regards her capabilities and produce of gold.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March, 15.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES .- [Received March 15.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March 15.]

Cocas, Jan. 25.—Since the 26th ult. we have extracted and stamped a pertion of the stuff from the Terra Calida, which, considering the economy of extracting and the easy conveyance to the stamps by the new tramroad (the waggons on which can be worked by two men), we think it will yield a fair produce, and have no doubt, when we have cleared the halvans (of which the above was a portion), so as to approach the lode, a greater produce will take place. A creash took place on the 11th inst., in consequence of the ground being soddened by the incessant rains, and large portions continue failing, otherwise the produce would have been greater. We feel confident a large portion of this crushed ground will pay, a sample having been tried.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Martyn: Poso Ancho, March 6.—San Anton's winze continues hard, with good stones of one oc-

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Martyn:

Peso Ancho, March 6.—San Anton's winze continues hard, with good stones of ore occasionally, not to value; however, from the appearance of the lode in the 55 fm. level,
asst and west of this winze, we expect a short driving in the 65 fm. level well effect a
considerable alteration in the appearance of the lode. The stopes east in the 35 fathors
level are without much change, lode worth 2½ tons in a fathom. In the 55 fm. level west
we have communicated with Buena Ventura wipze, and the lode in the end has much
improved in the past week, it being now worth 3 tons of, ore in a fathom. We have set
to the winzemen a pitch east of this winze at 14. 5a. 6d. per fathom, including dressing.
The 45 fm. level, east of 5 Shaw's shaft, is worth 1½ ton of ore in a fathom. Ground moderate. At Shaw's shaft we have dropped the pumps, and are in preparation for the flatrods to drain the water from the 55 ends, and hope to get it to work in about a fortnight.
Las Nieves whize, west of Shaw's shaft, sinking below the 45 fm. level, ground hard,
lode worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. The 45 statom level west continues without any
change to notice, still poor, neither is there any alteration in San Juan shaft sinking
below this level. In Casualided winze, sinking below this level, the ground is easy,
lode worth 1 ton of ore in a fathom. In the 31 end, east of Shaw's shaft, the ground is easy,
lode worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. In the 31 end, east of Shaw's shaft the ground is hard,
lode worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. There being several branches and lodes in and
near Field's shaft we have not yet determined on its position, but are still clearing for
that purpose. Our tribute department is looking very well, having 25 pitches working
on an average tribute of 14. 12s. per ton, including the dressing. Our relatings for Feb.
will amount to upwards of 260 tons, and calculate the present month's raisings will
be 28's tons.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 50 to will amount to upwards of 260 tons, and calculate the present manner.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 50 tens 5 cwts.: total in stock, 386 tons 6 cwts.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 50 tens 5 cwts.: total in stock, 386 tons 6 cwts.

Pig-lead smeited, 36 tons 9 cwts.: total in stock, 767 tons 18 cwts.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received March 15.]

Profit..... £ 6052 18 10

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY have advices to November 17. The superintendent writes:—The stampers are working well, but the produce from the halvans is greatly below the estimate made by Capt. Phillips in 1850, and transmitted in my letter, No. 176. The quantity of halvans seem to to have been correct enough; but the produce of the 65 tons now in Adelaide on the road, and waiting for cartage, is but 14 per cent, or little above it. There are 50 tons of tributers' ore, averaging in produce from 20 to 26 per cent. If I can obtain freight direct at a reasonable rate, I believe it will be better to ship this.

the produce of the 65 tons now in Adelaide on the road, and waiting for cartage, is But 14 per cent., or little above it. There are 30 tons of tributers' one, averaging in produce from 20 to 26 per cent. If I can obtain freight direct at a reasonable rate, I believe it will be better to ship this.

Boker's Lode.—During October month we have continued the adit north from Wotton's shaft, and have driven about 44 fms. without finding any ore, the lode being composed of decomposed granite. In the winze sinking below the 10 fathom level, belind Masterman's shaft, the lode continues productive, and the ore (which is principally blue carbonate) appears to extend both north and southward.

Ansicy's Lode.—Having now Intersected Ansicy's lode in the bottom of engine-shaft, or 20 fm. level, where it is is ft. wide, composed of spar, but davoid of any kind of mineral, we have directed the men to drive eastward from the shaft on the course of said lode, at 144, per fm. On the eastern side of the creek, having sank a winze on Anstey's lode from surface about 8 fms. deep, and the lode being unproductive, we have suspended the adit or bed of the creek, hoping, as the ore found near the surface cuts out in sinking, we may find it to continue in driving eastward on the course of the icde into the hill! In the same winze, although comparatively unproductive, the lode is traversed by small veins of blue carbonate of copper. The lode in the winze under the 30, south of Montefore's cross-cut continues to be unproductive, and we have about 2 fathoms more to hole down in the 30 fm. level mine, half a mile south of Downe's mine. In driving the adit northward in this place, we have a lode about 3 ft. wide, dipping westward 3 ft. per fm., composed of gossan and spar, with some miceaccease iron, and here and there small spots of ore: the ground is favourable for driving —12x, 4t. per fathom.

Alexander's Lode.—In this mine we have had six men, in October, driving a new entrance. The ground through which we cut this is very whi

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:-

poar to be very congenial for copper ore.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanaxuato, Jan. 30.—Mine or Rayas.—On the 3d of January this mine was formally handed over to the representatives of the owners. The final monthly liquidation of returns and expenditure, corresponding to the month of December, shows an excess of the former over the latter of \$18,083 2 7. The total claim of the company against the mine is \$249,730 6 5.

New Mines—Jasce Maria.—It is hoped with regard to this mine that some mutation of a more cleering character will ere long take place.

MINA GRANDE.—An accidental communication had been made into an old working of great extent, which there appears to be no reason for doubting is the sought-for Pozo Blance. Every exertion was being made to clear away the accumulated rubbish of many years, and which prevented investigation relative to the state of the voin at the date of this announcement. The produce extracted by buscones had much decreased.

TRINIDA.—Since the working of this mine by Mr. Furber had commenced the operations had been carried on with the greatest activity. Mr. Furber is now engaged in driving towards the vein, which he is in hopes he will cut in about four months from the date of the despatch.

Report on the State of the Workings in the Mines of the United Mexican Mining Company.

MINA DE JESUS MARIA.—The general level montioned last month has been in progress from three different points during the present—vis. : in San Ricardo, 17 varsa have been driven to the south east, and the pozo of San Pablo, after the first two weeks, in which it was sunk 550 varas to attain the required depth, has advanced as level to the south east, the working is the present—vis. : in San Ricardo, and will thereby improve the ventilation. The total amount of level driven in the three works is 450 varas to staten the required depth, has advanced as level to the south itself and work which appears to be the real bottom of the mine, so long sought for in the Bomba. This work is very large, and al

West Wheal Rose.—On the 27th Sept, we gave a descriptive statement of this mine, and have since received a lengthy report from Capt. T. Hoopert in which he states that the lode continues with great regularity to hold down, and if effectually explored there is every chance of success; it consists of a beautiful ferraginous brown quarts, exceedingly friable, combined with exide of lead, carbonate, and arsemates, accompanied by a flooken, with here and there deposits of salpharets of blue lead, forming a fine exide of the lode, or a conglomerated mass of metalliferous substances, indicative of a richty promising deposition beneath. In a field above Tyxxe's garden, the country is argillaceous slate; here he would recommend the erection of a steam-engine, which would command all the sett. At present the cost of sinking the wasse is increased more than one-third, on account of the water. Two barrows full of lead was, as broken from the lode in the water, have just been brought to surface, one

one of which is said to weigh nearly 2 cwt., almost solid lead. Capt. Hooper meludes by expressing his confidence that if 1000L were laid out they would alize the anxiously looked for prize.

Bew Batents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

penton, Rochidale, Lancaster, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for turing looped, terry, or other similar fabrics. Wheatley, Greenwich, Keut, for an improved safety cab omnibus. Sereer, Oakenslaw, Clayton-le-Moore, and J. Greenwood, Irwell Springs, Buy-red dyer, both in Lancaster, for certain improvements in preparing cotter lawies for dyeing and printing.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. Cooper, and C. Forselt, Leicester, the crystal reel.—D. Simpson, Lancaster, regulating pressure-tap.—H. Stephens, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, adjustable pencil-point.—Mr. Bayley, Bayawater, anterjuster-box.—H. Doulton and Co., Lambeth Pottery, invertiblock for the bottoms of sewers or culverts in stoneware.—C. and J. Seagrief, Greenstreet, Park-lane, portable wardrobe.—A. Marion and Co., Regent-street, pencil cuter.—C. Gray, and Sons, Sheffield, reaping machine-knife.—Well and Greenway, Birmingham, fastening for doors, windows, &c.—W. Fife, Birmingham, meallie pen.—J. Morris and Sons, Astwood Bauk, near Reddirch, needle case.—C. Rowley, Birmingham, fastening for elastic bands.—W. Stahl and E. Prinet, Yardley street, Wilmington-square, new dividers and callipers.—J. C. Boyd, Lower Thames-street, double-action or self-adjusting servine.—Mechanics Magasine.

Haboratory Botes.

CANNON BALL.—The centre of a cannon ball should be its centre of gravity but it is not so, owing to the inequality of the metal in casting; thus, each bas its own particuliar bias, than which nothing can be more objectionable.

GUTTA PERCHA.—This substance, after long exposure to the free action of the sun and the weather, becomes hard and brittle, like resin; kept from the light and air, it would seem to be imperishable.

INDIA RUBBER.—This article, as imported, when soaked some time in water, seems heavier, by absorbing the liquid, showing that it is to a certain de-

MUSTARD.—All ground mustard is mixed with wheat flour, without which it could not be conveniently used, as it would not mix and set with water.

IRON SHIPS.—Copper repels barnacles, but these and weeds foul an iron ship's bottom to a troublesome and often very serious extent. The barnacles in some cases will protrude 9 inches, or more, from the iron surface, the whole of which, below water, will be covered with them and weeds. Not only is a vessel's progress impeded, but every portion of the iron covered by the barnacle is perished, sometimes as much as the one-sixteenth of an inch, very much to the injury of the metal. Various anti-corrosive paints, calculated to repel barnacles and weeds, are in use, but none with any marked success.

WHITE ZINC PAINT.—Its real use is only in the presence of sulphuretted gases, which do not blacken it. On outdoor work it becomes soft and soapy in wet weather, from being only an oxide of zinc, and oxides forming saponaceous compounds with oils. White lead, on the contrary, is a carbonate of lead. The sulphuret of lead is black, whereas the sulphuret of zinc is white.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The discussion on this subject was resumed at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday: it turned chiefly on the comparative advantages of the underground system of connecting wires, as practised in Prussia, and the suspended system in use in this country. On the first introduction of the electric telegraph, it was not known to what extent it would be employed; and on that account the suspension system was preferred, as enabling additional wires to be fixed with but little extra expense. At present, a single line of telegraph wire in Prussia, insulated by gutta percha covered with lead, laid at a depth of 2 feet underground, costs 301. per mile, inclusive of the instruments. The suspended system was shown to be not nearly so expensive, and when accidents occurred, they were more rapidly and ensity repaired. The recent great improvements in Bain's printing telegraph were described; and it was shown that by it 3000 words per minute had been sent through this instrument; that 56,000 messages per month had been transmitted on the Eastern Counties Railway, for railway purposes alone; and that such was its extended use for mercantile purposes, that the contents of a closely-printed 8vo. volume was sent out in messages, per day, from the Central Telegraph Office alone. Such was the facility afforded by the instruments now in use, that they were chiefly worked by boys taken from the Orphan Asylum, who fully understood how to work them after a fortnight's practice.

Several ingenious applications of the instruments were described, and spemens of the submarine telegraph wire, intended to be laid down between Dover and Ostend, were exhibited. The general advantages of the introduction of the electric telegraph were pointed out, and it was stated that attention should be directed chiefly to improvements in the mode of insulation of the wires, in both the underground and the suspension systems, as the instruments were now comparatively perfect.

both the underground and now comparatively perfect.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—It has been decided in the Denmark House of Representatives, by a majority of 40, that the electric telegraph, in continuation of the German lines, shall be immediately extended from Elsinoor, via Copenhagen, to Rendsborg.

An experiment has been made in the United States Navy Yard, with a sub-marine vessel, in presence of a number of scientific persons and officers. The vessel was submerged for a quarter of an hour, with a party of three, in 25 feet of water, the inventor, M. Lambert Alexandre, having complete control over it.

GLOUCESTER, ABERYSTWITH, AND CENTRAL WALES RAILWAY. "Yesterday the inquiry, calling on the directors to account for the 40,000*l*. entrusted to them, was resumed before Master Tinney. Mr. Williams, clerk at Glyn's; Mr. Hawker, the secretary; and Mr. Hill, the solicitor of the company, were examined at length, and eventually the Master allowed the charge as against the directors, giving them three weeks to file a discharge.

the directors, giving them three weeks to file a discharge.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF PKARLS.—Pearls are produced, as is generally known, by an animal of the Terebrata tribe, which fastens on the oyster shell, and by piercing it, induces the molusc to obdurate this aperture by a particular exerction of his, which is what we call a pearl. If the terebrate is very persevering, the hole becomes very large, and thus, in proportion, the pearl, or it tree another hole on the same oyster shell, &c. Lieut. Elliot obtained lately a certain number of oysters with their parasites, and deposited them in a tub of water placed in his room, for observing the process. The number of the terebrata having increased, fresh shells were added, and the experiment has completely succeeded. Lieut. Elliot thinks to dispose of some of his parasites to the Belgian Government, for the artificial production of pearls in the oyster grounds of that country.

of that country.

Promornon of Civilization.—The ingenious author of the Vestiges of the Natural History of the Creation, in discussing on what depends the origination of civilization and the arts and sciences, admirably observes:—"Among the arrangements of Providence is one for the production of original, inventive and aspiring minds, which, when circumstances are not decidedly unfavourable strike out new ideas for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, or put upon them a lasting impress of their own superior sentiments. Nations, improved by these means, become in turn foci for the diffusion of light over the adjacent regions of barbarism—their very passions helping to this end, for nothing can be more clear than that ambitious aggression has led to the civilization of many countries. Such is the process which seems to form the destined means for bringing mankind from the darkness of barbarism to the day of knowledge and mechanical and social improvement."

The rumoured tax on coal has been officially contradicted.

The rumoured tax on coal has been officially contradicted.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.—This is an association formed for the investment of capital on mortgage of lands in Canada, to receive on the credit of a large subscribed capital money on deposit or loan, at a moderate rate of interest, and to employ it in Canada at a higher rate in loans for public improvements, on the security of rates, tolls, or assessments, and on approved mortgages of real eather. The company is incorporated by Royal Charter, and in a report just issued by the directors they state that they have succeeded in obtaining all the additional securities from the Colonial Legislature which they deemed necessary, which, with the charter, strictly limit the responsibility of each shareholder to the amount of his shares. They state that, on the most careful inquiry, they have satisfactorily ascertained that investments can be safely obtained in Canada, at the rate of 8 per cents, to an amount far exceeding the capital of the company. The whole control of the operations is in the hands of the directors, and the efficiency of this control is secured by the facility of communication with Canada, now so rapid and certain, securing the opportunity of writing weekly and of obtaining a reply in a month, and any order can reach its destination in 12 days. There are public registries of land in Canada, by which the exact state of every title may be ascertained, and official evidence of selling prices obtained at once, stamping real property with a domains did value. The company's loans on real property will in no case exceed half the marketable value of the property, and an especial provision of the Parliament of Canada in the company's favour, requiring payment of the interest in advance, insures the greatest punctuality in its receipt. A most influential list of trustees and directors heads the prospectus. The capital is 500,0000, in shares of \$90, each, with power to raise it to 1,500,000.; the sum of 12 per share is to be paid on allotme

Current Drices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, March 19, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON. a per lon	Tile £87 10	
Bar, bolt, & square, London £4 17 6-5 0 0	Old copper e per lb. 9d	
Nail rods 5 15 0-6 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing 52	
Hoops 6 12 6-6 17 6	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metalt Cut, 1 11	
Sheets (singles) 7 2 6-7 10	YOBEIGN COPPER.	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 5 0-4 7 6	South American, in bond 78 0	0
Refined metal, Wales* 3 0 0-3 5	ENGLISH LEAD. 0	
Do. anthracite* 3 10 0	Pigper ton 16 0-	16 10
Pigs in Wales 2 15 0	Sheet 17 10	
Do. do. forge 2 5-2 10	Pipe 18 0	
Do., No. 1, Clyde.net cash 1 16 0-1 16 6	Red lead 19 10	
Blewitt's Patent Itefined Iron	White ditto 25 0	
for bars, rails, &c., free on \$ 3 5 0	Patent shot 21 0	0
board at Newport*)		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler } 4 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A	
plates, &c., ditto	Spanish, in bond 15 17	
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 10 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Toughened Pigs in Wales 3 10-3 15	Block per cut. 4 7	0
Staffordshire bars, at the works 5 5 0	Bar 4 8	0
Rails (Staffordshire) 5 0 0-5 5 0	Refined 4 12	0
Chairs (Clyde) 4 0 0	FOREIGN TIN &	
	Banca, H. C 4 0	0
FOREIGN IRON. b	Straits 3 19	
Swedish 5-11 10		
CND 17 0 0	TIN-PLATES.	
PSI —	IC Coke per box 1 2 6-	
Jourleff		1 8
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London 5 10 0	IX ditto 1 13 0	1 14
POREIGN STEEL.C	SPELTER. 70	
Swedish keg	Plates, warehoused per ton 14 7	6
Ditto faggot	Ditto, to arrive 14 15	0
	ZINC. B	
ENGLISH COPPER. d	English sheet per ton 20 0	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb. 0 0 10 Fough cakeper ton 88 10 0	QUICESILVEROper 1b. 3s 2o	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.; $\frac{1}{2}$, ditto; $\frac{1}{2}$, ditto; $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 months, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.; $\frac{1}{2}$, ditto; $\frac{1}{2}$, ditto;

The Inon Marker retains the same appearance of langour, with rather less disposition on the part of the buyers to operate under present circumstances; in the meantime, measures for the restriction of the production are in progress, and the article will gradually come round to its former prosperous condition.

There are no sales of consequence to report in Bars; the price has not, however, receded from the ruling rates of the past month, and 4l. 5s. to 4l. 7s. 6d. for large lots may be quoted as the lowest figures.

Scorch Pic-iron has fallen 6d. per ton from last week's rates, with no sales of any magnitude to note; the nominal price is 36s. for Mixed Nos., g.m.b., free on board.

RAILS have been in more enquiry, and a few orders have been taken at low rates.

Spelter is without movement; there is nothing to report since the sale a few days since at 14l. 5s.

Tin is dull of sale; East India in rather less demand.

Copper—Very stiff, but without advance.

Tin-plates—No alteration.

MINES .- The market has been rather inactive this week, and a less amount of business done. Cwmvstwith have advanced from 125% to 150%; Tremaynes to 241.; whilst South Tolgus, Merllyn, Bedford, and Mary Ann, fully maintain their price. St. John del Rey have advanced during the week from $24\frac{1}{3}$ to $29\frac{1}{4}$. In mines which have not paid dividends a rise in price has taken place—in Ecton Mountain, Nant-y-Car, and Crebor.

In the Metal Market—Copper is still in considerable request, though no advance in price has yet taken place.—Tin is in less demand, and not much doing either in English or Foreign.—Tin plates are without change as to price, and a fair amount of business doing.

In the Bullion Market,-Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}dd, per oz. Spanish pillar dollars, 5s. 0\frac{3}{2}dd, per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 7rs. 9d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 7rs. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 7ss. ner oz. Columbian doubloons, 7rs. 6d. per oz. American gold coin, 76s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. to 76s. 3d. per oz. Platina, 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per ib.

per oz. Fiatina, 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 2650 tons, amounting
to 17,273'. 17s. 6d., the average produce and stankard being 8\frac{3}{2}, 105'..7s.

The corresponding sale last month was 3692 tons, produce 8\frac{3}{2}, 105'. 10s.,
being an advance of full 1l, per ton.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonards (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 9l. to 10l. 9s. per ton.

The ticketings for 109 tons of Laxey lead ore varied from 17l. 9s. 6d.
to 19l. 17s. per ton.

194. 17s. per ton. 194. 17s. per ton. Wheal Golden Consols sold 60 tons of lead ore, at 12l. 12s. per ton.

Herodefoot sold on Tuesday 58 tons of lead ore, at 114. 9s. 6d. per ton.
The stock of pig-lead on the wharfs at Stockton-on-Tees, on the last
day in Feb., was 43,000 pieces, being an increase of 15,000 pieces since
the 29th November. The shipments during the month of February were 4800 pieces of lead.

4800 pieces of lead.

At Wheal Trelawny quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed —Balance last account, 272l. 13s. 6d.; call in Dec., 2600l.; silver-lead ore sold, 4676l. 13s. 5d.=7549l. 6s. 11d.—Labour cost for three months, ending December, 3399l. 17s. 8d.; lord's dues, 286l. 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 582l. 7s. 6d.; new 70-inch engine, 1768l.; pitwork, 563l. 10s. 1d.; boiler and steam-pipes, 390l. 0s. 1d.: leaving balance next account, 559l. 10s. 6d., less arrears of calls unpaid, 530l. The purser was instructed to write to every defaulter, requesting payment within three days, otherwise legal proceedings would be taken to enforce it. They have 1 fathom to sink to reach the 120, from whence they intend cross-cutting to the lode. The 107 north is worth 11l. per fm.; south, 4l. The 92 north, 10l.; south, 12l.; east, 9l. Larger returns are shortly expected. On Saturday they sampled 60 tons of silver-lead ore. The prospects are very fair indeed. The profit on the quarter would have been 408l. 7s. 2d., but for the engine-boiler and pitwork.

on the quarter would have been 408!. 7s. 2d., but for the engine-boiler and pitwork.

At Wheal Williams meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Calls, 2000!; discounts, 41!. 11s. 5d.—2041!. 11s. 5d.—By purchase of lease, 100!; law expenses, 5!. 15s. 6d.; office expenses, rent, management, and travelling, 81!. 5s. 6d.; ove year's rent of mine, 29!. 2s. 6d.; books, printing, and stationery, 19!. 1s. 10d.; working cost and materials to November, 1364!. 17s. 5d.; labour cost for Nov., 107!. 19s. 8d.; ditto, Dec., 148!. 8s.; ditto Jan., 176!. 11s.: leaving balance in hand, 6!. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1084!. 8s. 7d.; and the estimated balance of expenditure to the period of next meeting was 680!. 18s. 5d. A call of 4s. per share was made; and it was resolved that for the present the operations be confined to the middle and north lodes. [The report of the committee will be found among our mining correspondence.]

At the East Wheal Russell meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Calls, 4500!; discount, 55!. 4s. 4d.; sundries, 7!. 18s. 6d.; advanced by purser, 171!. 3s. 6d.;—4734!. 6s. 4d.—By machinery, 575!.; office expenses, rent, travelling, &c., 129!. 18s. 6d.; repaid purser, 171!. 3s. 6d.; printing, stationery, &c., 32!. 2s. 6d.; working cost and materials to November, 2673!. 15s. 4d.; labour cost, Nov., 270!. 9s. 4d.; ditto Dec., 173!. 11s. 8d.; ditto Jan., 158!. 10s.; merchants bills, 24!!. 9s. 8d.; arrears of call, 207!. leaving balance in hand, 10!!. 0s. 7d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 895!. 18s. 11d., and an estimated balance is required to meet the expenditure by next meeting of 1509!. 3s. 1d.—to meet which a call of 7s. 6d per share was made. The lode in the tunnel is stated by Capt. Lean to be large and promising, the machinery in excellent condition, and the operations proceeding in good order. [The reports of the committee and Capt. Lean will be found in another column.]

be large and promising, the machinery in excellent condition, and the operations proceeding in good order. [The reports of the committee and Capt. Lean will be found in another column.]

At Bryntail Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2721. 9s. 6d.; ore sold, 8251.=10971. 9s. 6d.—Labour cost, Dec., 3231. 6s. 8d.; Jan., 2881. 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 881. 1s. 2d.; carriage of ore, 341. 8s.; lord's dues (11. per 10n), 861.: leaving balance to next account, 2761. 15s. The stopes in the 15 will yield on an average 13 ton of lead per fm. Huson's rise in the back, and Smith's stopes, each 13 tons. Puckinghorn's stopes, 3. A rise in the back of the 7 will turn out 13 ton per fm. They are in course of putting up a water-wheel.

At Tregardock Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Jan. cost, 821. 12s. 11d.; Feb. ditto, 741. 6s. 7d.=1561. 19s. 6d.—Balance in hand last account, 1181. 7s. 5d.; calls received, 121. 10s.: leaves balance to next account, 261. 2s. 1d. They have purchased a 24-inch cylinder engine, for the purpose of exploring the mine in depth, to pay for which a call of 11. per share was made. The lode in the bottom of the mine will average 1 ton of good silver-lead ore per fm. The ground is easy for driving. Altogether this promises well to make a lasting mine.

At Old Brimpts Tin Mine meeting, on the 11th inst., Mr. J. Eagles, the chairman, stated that the committee had had the mine inspected by Mr. Adam Murray, whose report, he was sorry to observe, had not yet been furnished; he, however, appeared to entertain a good opinion of the mine, but that its resources could not be farther developed without greater outlay. The accounts produced, bearing the auditor's signature, were

passed. The proceedings were long and stormy, and not a few anathemas were poured upon the head of Mr. Irish, one of the projectors.

At Wheal Enys meeting, on the 12th instant, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 333/. 1s. 3d.; labour cost for four months, ending January, 640l. 18s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 517l. 17s. 4d.—1491l. 17s. 4d.—Less call Nov., 535l.; leaving balance to next account, 956l. 17s. 4d. A call of 10s per share was made. The steam-engine went to work a month since. The shaft is down 2½ fms. below adit, from whence they are sinking it upon the course of the tin lode, by nine men, with all expedition; yielding about 10l. per fm. The south adit is driven principally on Trevarno lode, which proved very productive in former workings, and promises well for the future.

At Tregorden Mine meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed a

At Tregorden Mine meeting, on the 10th inst, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities to end of February, of 636!. 8s. 4d., to discharge

which a call of 3*l*, per share was made.

Meetings of West Wheal Abraham and North Wheal Vor Mines will be held in a few days, at which calls will be made to put up engines, that they may be effectually worked.

they may be effectually worked.

It appears from the prospective accounts of South Tamar Mines, that there will be cash in hand in June to commence the payment of dividends of about 5s. per share; besides which, there will be ore bills not at maturity (deducting April and May coststherefrom), equal to 3s. more per share dividend. So that were the company in the habit of discounting the ore bills, 8s. per share would be paid. This highly favourable state of things has been brought about by the produce, since August last, advancing from 60 to 70 tons per month of silver-lead ore, and an advance in the price obtained for it, during the same period, of 3l. per ton. The perseverance of the adventurers in this concern thus meets its reward.

At Alfred Consols, they expect to reach the 100 in about six weeks. Field's engine-shaft in the 90 has now been communicated with Wyld's to that depth, the whole driving of the level averaging 50l, per fm. for copper

Fried's engine-shaft in the 90 has now been communicated with Wyld's to that depth, the whole driving of the level averaging 50L per fm. for copper ore; the stopes over are worth 60L per fm. Six men are sinking a winze below the 22 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, in a lode worth 100L per fm. They are cross-cutting south in the 80, expecting within 4 fms. to meet with the lode. The tribute department looks well. The ground from the 90 up to the 80 is valued to turn out 15,000L worth of ore, and above the 80 from 8000L to 10,000L worth.

From Wheal Crebor the accounts are still better than last week. In the 12 fm. level under adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, solid ore, of a rich qua-lity, and in the bottom of the level rather wider. The 24 and 34 ends lity, and in the bottom of the level rather wider. The 24 and 34 ends are close to the point at which this ore is going down in the 12, and there can be little doubt of a course of rich ore being shortly met with in them. The adit in this part of the mine is 54 fms. deep, and the shaft is sunk about 50 fms. under, making upwards of 100 fathoms from surface. The agent expects to sample a good parcel of ore next month. The shares are rapidly advancing.

At Dyfingwm Mine, they have shipped off 11 tons of lead ore; more could not be crushed owing to the frost. A new crusher is required. They have taken down a 6 fm. stope in the 42, and found it better than anticipated; some fine blocks of solid lead ore; the end is looking well; there is only 8 ft. distance between the two lodes; they expect them to form

anticipated; some fine blocks of solid lead ore; the end is looking well; there is only 8 ft. distance between the two lodes; they expect them to form a junction westward. This level is looking better than any of those above. At Devon Burra Burra, the stope is expected to be up to the great deposit of ore recently discovered in about a week, when it is anticipated that considerable quantities will be added to what has already been raised. In the western ground the work is rapidly progressing, and the water-wheel, now in course of erection, will be completed and at work in a few days. The shaft is being sunk between two of the large east and west lodes, from which the yellow ore was taken at 21 feet from the surface. These lodes afford the highest promise of early and large returns of copper ore. The lode, in the 30 fm. level, at North Wheal Robert, is expected to be cut every day. There is considerable demand for the shares, as something good is looked for when the lode is cut.

At Carbona Mines, the sumpmen are down to the 50, the lode unproductive. The lode in the 45 is split; when the latter level is communicated with the 35, they purpose putting up a rise to the 25 fm. level, and

cated with the 35, they purpose putting up a rise to the 25 fm. level, and open ground for tributers. The new engine is at work on the south lode, and the old workings drained to the 17; the flat rods at work to the north open ground for tributers. The new engine is at work on the south lode, and the old workings drained to the 17; the flat rods at work to the north lodes; the end is in a disordered state, and near an elvan channel, which is a favourable indication. The stamps have yielded black tin from the tributers' ore 37 cwts., and owners' about 9 cwts.; and about 100 tons of tinstuff remain upon the floors, which would have been stamped but for the fly wheel breaking. In a month hence they expect all will be in regular working order, and larger returns of black tin made.

We are pleased to notice that a discovery has just been made in the Silver Valley Mine, in the 14 fathom level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is producing 200 css. of silver to the ton. As the mine has continuously improved, and by last accounts was fully paying cost, this discovery is likely soon to place it in the list of dividend-paying mines.

From Lamherooce Wheal Maria, Mr. Murray, who is in the west of Corawall, writes—"I understand they are just on the champion lode at Lamherooe; by the time I get there I hope to see something worth while." Very favourable reports have been received respecting the prospects of Okel Tor Mine. They have opened on the back of the copper lode near the road, and it is reported as looking splendid, and a fine leader of lead in the adit. A considerable movement has taken place in the shares.

At East Wheal George, owing to a slackness in surface water, and abundance of it below, it is up to within 2 fms. of the 23. The pitches in the back of the 12 are improved, and if they continue the tributers will do well. At Wheal Arthur, in the 35 west the lode is saving work, 3 feet wide, the back yielding fair quantities of good-copper ore. The winze in the bottom is worth 3½ tons per fm. The ground in the 50 cross-cut is as reported for some weeks past, and no doubt entertained of meeting with a good run of ore.

At Brandley Mine, the 20 north is turning out 30 cwts, and in places

bottom is worth 3½ tons per im. Ine ground in the 30 cass-cast 8 as reported for some weeks past, and no doubt entertained of meeting with a good run of ore.

At Brandley Mine, the 20 north is turning out 30 cwts, and in places double that quantity of lead ore per im.: price for stoping, 45s. per fm. At Thornthwaite's, the 27 is yielding on an average 12 cwts. per fm. The expected sampling is 31 tons.

South Tolgus is looking much better. The 66 east is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 42 cast is 3 ft. wide, good work; the same level, on the north lode, is also turning out saving work. In the 42 west, on Youren's, the lode is worth 6l. per fm.; in the 32 west, from 15l. to 18l. per fm.; in the 22, from 6l. to 7l. per fm.

At Nanteos Mine, the 50 cast is approaching the run of ore ground seen in the level over; the lode is large, with spots of ore. The lode in the 30 west is producing about the usual quantity.

At Nancekuke Mine, Clarence lode in the 10, north and south, is turning out 4 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm.; in the 23 south, 5 cwts. Several of the pitches are looking well, and the expected quantity for the two months' sampling is about 60 tons.

At Polberro Mine, the 35 cast of Park's, and 16 west of De Tastes's, are looking well for tin, the sampling of which will be about 24 tons.

At Comparish the sampling of which will be about 24 tons.

At Cwmystwith, the lode in the adit at Kingside, for 5 fms. long, has be driven, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of lead ore per fm.; Gill's upper level west, 4 tons per fm.

est, 4 tons per fm.

At Tywardreath Mine, Taylor's shaft is sinking at the rate of 6 or 7 fb.

By week, and no alteration in the ground in the flat-rod shaft.

At East Tolgus Mine, the stopes in the back of the adit are yielding

At East Tolgus Mine, the stopes in the back of the adit are yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm; adit end cast of new shaft small and poor.

At Wheal Grenville, the lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, gossan and spar, but no ore at present. The lode in the 40 east and west is producing occasional good stones of grey ore. The lode in the 55 west is 2 ft. wide, gossan and spar. The ground is easy, and prospects generally

2 it. wite, gossan and spire. The ground is easy, and prospect govern the improving order.

At Merllyn Mine, the stopes in back of 15 yard level are worth 40i. per fm. The 26 east, 30i.; and stopes in the back, 50i. per fm. A large quantity of ore is in reserve. The present returns are about 85 tons per month, leaving a profit of nearly 500i. Few mines, put so recently to work as this, can show one-quarter part of the prospects, and the shareholders may congratulate themselves on the continuation of dividends for a considerable time to come.

At Trebell Consols, they are progressing with the engine; the house is nearly finished, and ready to receive the boiler, shafting, and pitwork, as soon as they arrive. Some good tin ground has been laid open on the

nearly finished, and ready to receive the botter, standing, and the south part of the lode.

At Bedford United, the lode in the 115 east is worth 5 tons of copper ore per fin. The 103 about 3 tons. The stopes in the 80, 5 tons. Altogether this concern is improving.

At Wheal Zion, the heavy portions of the steam-engine will be fixed in the house this week. The bob is up, and bob-pits for flat-rods to Lemon's

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Capt. James Carpenter has just inspected the Wood Mine, and found it looking exceedingly well, with a large and orey lead lode.

At West Towan Mine, they are actively engaged in patting up a steamstamping engine. Upwards of 213t, worth of tin was sold last week, 5 tons of which were sampled for February. The tributers are doing pretty well, and the returns likely to increase very shortly.

At Keswick Mine, they have erected a 22-feet water-wheel, to enable them to sink below the 20. The lode in the sink averages 30 cwts. of ore per fm., and in places double that quantity.

The powerful engine at Swanpool Mine, Falmouth, went to work on Wednesday, in presence of the Falmouth adventurers and a deputation of the shareholders from London. The engine started off very smoothly and steadily, and in the course of a few hours the water was in fork to the 13 fathom level. About 60 years ago there were upwards of 100 people employed on this mine, but owing to the water becoming too powerful for the then imperfect machinery, it was obliged to be abandoned, just as some most promising lodes were opened upon. Great expectations are entertained of the result of this adventure.

South Wheal Maria is about to resume working, under the auspices of Capts. P. Clymo and J. Seccombe, who have obtained a new lease for 21 years from the lords, and offer the larger portion thereof, together with the management, to any party ready to advance the necessary capital for effectually trying the sett. Being so immediately contiguous to the Devon Great Consols, South Maria has for years past been thought by many practical miners one of the most favourable spots contiguous to that mine of wealth; at all events, it is deserving further trial, and worthy of exploration by larger power and means than has hitherto been afforded it.

We are informed that West Goginan shares are 31.2°, 6d. paid, which is 21, per share, more than has hitherto been afforded it.

wealth; at all events, it is deserving further trial, and worthy of exploration by larger power and means than has hitherto been afforded it.

We are informed that West Goginan shares are 3l. 2s. 6d. paid, which is 2l. per share, more than has hitherto been communicated to us; therefore, the calls have been 4096l, more than we have been informed of. We wish the pursers of mines would not allow these calls to be unnoticed, as it disarranges the correctness of our quotations unnecessarily.

A correspondent has made an estimate that, according to Mr. Adam Murray's assay, 1 ton of stuff from Great Bryn Consols will yield 2 cwts. 1 qr. of black tin, consequently 1000 tons would yield 2250 cwts., or 112½ tons, at 55l.=6187l; which, assuming expenses at 3093l. 10s., would yield a profit of 3093l. 10s., or 10s. per share on 6500 shares. We understand they are throwing up large piles of stuff, and that the 12-head stamps will soon prove its real value, by an early return of ore to the smelting-house.

During the week the following shares have changed hands:—Alfred Consols, West Providence, Tremayne, Bryntail, Cefa Bruno, Cwmystwith, South Tolgus, South Tamar, Merllyn, Mary Ann, Wheal Golden, Bell and Lanarth, Trevelyan, Garreg, Cubert, Venton, West Ding Dong, Chiverton, Robins, West Tolgus, Crebor, Ecton, North Trelawny, East Rashleigh, East Trescoll, Uny, Trenault, West Wheal Rose, Union, Bosparva, Wheal Harriet, West Camborne, Coed Mawr Pool, Nant-y-Car, East Wheal Agar, Beacon, West Polgooth, Cwmdyle Rock, Zion, Okel Tor, Duke of Cornwall, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Cubert, Charlestown, Peru, Bryn Arian, Carbona, Cefa Gwyn, East Frongoch, Polgoar and Lancarrow, West Goginan, Esgair Llee, South Wales, Tyn-y-hesth, Fanny, North Robert, East Russell, Lydford, Boringdon, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Carvannal, North Pool, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Williams.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have occurred in St. John del Rey, Cobre, Southers, United Marican, Imperial Brazilian, and General Mining, As.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have occurred in St. John del Rey, Cobre Santiago, United Mexican, Imperial Brazilian, and General Mining As

The Alten Mining Company have received advices to the 16th February. They expect the winze on Labouchere's lode to be down to the 30 by the end of the month, and after seeing the lode to increase the returns. No alteration in the prospects in the 30. [The report will be found among

end of the month, and after seeing the loue to increase the returns. No alteration in the prospects in the 30. [The report will be found among the Foreign Mines.]

The Queenangen Copper Mining Company have advices to the 16th Feb. They have succeeded in making a carriage road for transmission of the produce to the Alten Smelting Works. The prospects at the mines are deemed very encouraging, and in the summer, when they can erect the necessary machinery to work below adit, they calculate on making remunerative returns.

The Australian Mining Company have advices to Nov. 17, which will be found among the Foreign Mines. The stampers are working well, but the produce of the 65 tons of halvans, at Adelaide, is but 14 per cent., much less than estimated by Capt. Phillips; and 50 tons of tributers' ore, averaging from 20 to 26 per cent., are ready for shipment. On Baker's lode they have found no ore, the lode being composed of decomposed granite. In the winze from the 10, at Masterman's, the ore continues, north and south, a blue carbonate. Anstey's lode has been intersected in the 20, but devoid of all kind of mineral. On the eastern side of the creek they have sunk a winze 8 fms. deep, and found the same lode unproductive. The lode also in the winze below the 20, south of Montefiore's cross-cut, continues unproductive. On Alexander's lode the ground seems congenial for copper ore.

they have sunk a winze 8 fms. deep, and found the same lode unproductive. The lode also in the winze below the 20, south of Monteflore's crosscut, continues unproductive. On Alexander's lode the ground seems congenial for copper ore.

The Imperial Brazilian advices are to the 29th Jan. The produce from Gongo, from 28th Dec. to 27th Jan., was 7 lbs. 0 css. 8 dwts.; Bananal ditto, 3 lbs. 1 cs. 17 dwts.; total, 10 lbs. 2 css. 5 dwts. The Teviot brought home 27 lbs. 10 css. 0 dwts. 11 grs. of gold dust for the company. At Bananal, the whole of the pitwork had been safely brought to surface, and they propose moving the stamps to the Maria workings, where they have one intended to be set to work on the 31st Jan., pronounced to be an excellent machine, both for strength and workmanship.

The National Brazilian Mining Company have received despatches from the mines to the 25th Jan. The produce of gold was only Mks. 7 1 0 Unfortunately for them a crush of ground took place on the 11th, partly caused by the incessant rains, and the whole had not been cleared when the advices left; however, they consider the stuff good for stamping, according to the sample taken. [The report will be found in another column.]

The St. John del Rey Mining Company has received advices up to the 28th Jan. The produce for Dec. was 31,094 citavas, equal to 297.71 lbs. troy, yielding 4.44 citavas per ton (less duty, 29,539, at 7s. 8d.)—laysit, 5s. 8d.; the costs being Rs. 43,616 618, at 29d.—5270. 6s. 10d.: leaving a clear profit of 6052/. 18s. 20d., the largest yet made during the present workings. They have had an abundant supply of water, and a fair quantity of stone. Stamps working on an average 118.41 heads. The experimental stamping of the "Gut" stone gives a result of 5.45 oits, per ton. The stone, however, from the mine is not of so good a quality for January, in consequence of which a serious falling off in the produce must result. Up to the 28th, from 20 days' stamping, it had yielded 17,045 oits, from 1016-48 cubic feet of sand. The g

Col. Fremont has adopted a decided course, to check the rumours relative to his estates, which, it appears, are not confined to this country. The colonel has commenced an action for libel against the Stockton Times, a Californian paper, laying the damages at \$100,000, for asserting that "the statements respecting the Mariposas, as published in the London Mining Journal, are an imposition, and calculated to mislead the public." We should have entered into some particulars, but as Col. Fremont is daily

expected to arrive here, it is better that an authorised statement from himself should appear.

The market for the gold mining shares has been firm this week. The basiness, though limited, has been of a satisfactory character; rather more favour has been evined towards shares in several of the more newly extablished companies, scarcely any of which remain at a discount. Yesterday (Friday) some flatness prevailed, owing to the appearance in the Times of a letter from their correspondent in California, which brought forward sellers of Agua Fria, and the price receded to 1½ prom., but other Californian shares were little affected; in most quarters, however, very little credit was attached to the statements referred to. It is argued that they throw no new light whatever upon the actual prospects of the Californian quartz mining goompanies established here. That mining, as well as other property, does not enjoy the same security in California as is accorded by our English laws is a fact of which no one requires to be informed, whilst the writer in question expressly states that quartz mining is profliable. The arrival of Col. Fremont in this country is expected very shortly, when the lease disputes will, probably, be brought to a final settlement. The latest quotations were—Agua Fria, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Austrialna Frechold, ½ to ½ dis., Are Maria, ½ dis. to par.; Carsons Creek, ½ to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ½ prem.; Nouvean Monde, ½ to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ½ prem.; New Mario, a., ½ dis. to par., Colonial, ½ to ½ prem., Fort Philip, par to ½ dis.; Sierra Newada, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper ruled at ½ to ½ prem.; New Granada were at ½ to ½ prem.

Melbourne, ½ to ½ prem.; New Granada were at ½ to ½ prem.

Melbourne shares have steadily risen, since our last question, to ½ prem. journe shares have steadily risen, since our last question, to ½ prem. is described by the formalities of the leading article of our contemporary. The company, in fact, incers n

arrive at Port Philip Mr. Hopkins will have made such arrangements as will enable them immediately to proceed to work.

Messrs. W. R. Collett and H. W. Ellis, two of the directors of the Australian Mutual Gold Mining Association, have sailed for Sydney by the Asiatic, accompanied by a staff of between 40 and 50 miners, selected for the purpose, and taking out a large quantity of machinery suitable for the operations of the company.

The Carsons Creek Mining Company have sent out a deputation, to verify the title and value of their property in California. The party consists of Mr. W. Hance, their president in California: the Hon. D. W. Murphy; Messrs. Thomas Hawes, one of the directors; T. Sandeman, of the Stock Exchange; and F. A. Carrington.

of Mr. W. Hance, their president in California: the Hon. D. W. Murphy; Messrs. Thomas Hawes, one of the directors; T. Sandeman, of the Stock Exchange; and F. A. Carrington.

The growing importance of the extraordinary productiveness of the copper district of Lake Superior is causing increased interest not only in America, but in the European States. We have repeatedly noticed the great fact, that the mineral region which surrounds its eastern shore is unsurpassed in the world, in quantity and value; and it gives us much pleasure to be able to give the following returns from the North West Company's mines, and to say that we hope to be in a position to give similar information periodically. In 1849, there was paid for land, mining labour, snpplies, stores, tools, &c., \$87,964, and the sales of copper-produced \$5008, the rough copper shipped being 44,196 lbs. In 1850, the expenses were \$47,600, and produce, \$32,271; copper shipped, 270,853 lbs.; and in 1851, including steam-engine, machinery, and improvements, \$62,915, and produce, \$50,862; copper shipped, 442,285 lbs. The expenses in future will be but for labour and materials, and next year it is expected to ship 1,000,000 lbs. of copper. The improvements consist of about 30 houses, 1 office and store-house, 3 whim-houses, carpenters and smith's shop, drying-house, saw-mills, stamps, 2 barns, and 2 steam-engines. The company hold 4320 acres of land, and a charter from the State of Michigan. A ship canal is spoken of to connect Lake Superior with the other lakes and the Atlantic, and by the Illinois Canal and Mississippi with the Gulf of Mexico.

During the past week we have had an opportunity of inspecting some rich mineral specimens from the mineral specimens from the mineral specimens from the mineral end of the Rhine, the formation of the country being primary, and principally composed of granite and gneiss. Large quantities of cobalt and arsenic are disseminated through the mineral. Among the collection is a fine specimen of crystallised autimonial silver i

lieve, ceded at the close of the lass was territory of Venice.

Another pamphlet has just appeared on the subject of the Fremont Estates, in which Mr. Hoffman has brought forward additional copies of documents, which have passed to and from both parties, particularly some correspondence with the house of Baring Brothers, as to original napers deposited by Sargent with them. We half the arrival of Colonel

some correspondence with the house of Baring Brothers, as to original papers deposited by Sargent with them. We had the arrival of Colonel Fremont to set these contradictory matters right.

The official manager to superintend the winding-up of Wheal Providence is to be appointed on the 29th inst. The official manager of the Arigna Iron Company's affairs will also be appointed on the same day.

In Bank shares there has been a fair amount of business during the week at about former prices. Sales are recorded in British North American, 9; Colonial, 114, 4; Commercial of London, 25; London Joint Stock, 184, 18, 5; National Provincial of England, 40]; Provincial of Lenland, 43; Union of Australia, 26; Union of London, 15.

Dock stock is still sought after as a safe investment, and prices continue their upward movement. East and West India stock has risen 24, marking 192 and 153; and London stock is also better, at 1215 and 122. Of Sonthampton Dock shares there have been buyers at the improved figure of 20. Commercial stock is worth 995; and St. Katharine, 52, 815.

In Steam-Bout shares the movement is chiefly confined to Peninsular and Oriental, which have fairly supported the late rise; and the Royal Mail Steam are also looking up, and quoted 805 to 2.

The change in Insurance shares during the week has not been important. Prices are in nearly every instance firm, and, where gurchasers offer more freely, improved rates are usually exacted.

Miscollaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 75; Australian Agricultural, 164; Australian Trust, 206; Canada Company, 49; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Fatent Candle Company, 23; South Australian, 245.

HULL, TRURKDAY, —Mesar, T. W. Filmt and Co., state that mining shares have been pretty well sustained during the week, although the demand has not been great eyespit for one or two of the favourite apeculative stocks. Trebaryals have been enquired for at low prices, and South Tamars and Bedford United are wanted. Tremaynes are very firm. A little more demand for the heavy high-priced shares, which as yet have not come much into our market. There are symptoms of more attention being turned to mining parsuits generally, chiefly from the difficulty of getting good interest, from the present abundance of money.

Stannaries of Cornwall .- En the Vice-Warben's Court.

IN THE CAUSE OF ALLEN AND OTHERS v. CLYMA.

WHEREAS the VICE-WARDEN did by an Order or Decree made in the above mentioned cause, and boaring date the 7th day of Feblast, order and decree that a SALE be made of the ORES, and (if necessary) the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, upon and belonging to Wheel Tremaine, in the parish of St. Ervan, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court; and that the proceeds of such sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the same Order or Decree.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the said Order or Decree, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at Wheal Tremaine, aforesaid, on TUESDAY the 30th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for selling either together or in lots, the under mentioned MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS—viz.:

one water wheel, 18 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet abreast; cast iron axle and ring, with frame bearings and brases complete; it 6 fathoms of launders, 3 feet wise; I balance bob; I T bob and eweep rod; 147 fathoms 1½ inch iron rods with pullies and stands complete; 12 fathoms of 6; inch pumps, 9 feet long; 10 fathoms 51 inch pumps, 9 feet long; 10 min or of the pump; of the red of eight purposes, 11 fathoms of 6; inch pumps, 9 feet long; 10 fathoms of with pumps, 9 feet long; 10 min or of the pump; on extending the same application may be made to Mr. Romiss, at the Mine; and miners' tools; new and old iron; boits and burrs; carpenter's bench; mining materials; old timber, &c., &c.

For viewing the same application may be made to Mr. Morriss, at the Mine; and for further particulars to Mr. Pollard, solicitor, Wadebridge; or to Mr. Chilcott, solicitor, Traro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 17, 1852.

		MEAN.		LLE				
TICKSTINGS	FOR	ABOUT	100	Tons	LAXEY	LEAD	ORE.	

	roug																	
Valker, Parker,	and Co.	(p	ur	ch	as	er	(a		٠.	 	 		 		£19	17	0	
father and Co								 	٠.	 				 	19	1	6	
lewton, Keates, a																2	6	
. P. Eyton					• •					 	 	٠.		 	19	10	6	
ims, Willyams, 1																3	6	
amar Smelting	Company								 	 				 	17	9	6	
ocke, Blackett,															18	7	6	
ichardson and C	0							 	 	 				 	10	0	6	

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 17th March.			
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers) £16	9	0	
Walker, Parker, and Co 16	8	0	
	7	0	
J. P. Eyton 10	7	6	
Pontifex and Wood 9	10	0	
Locke, Blackett, and Co 9	0	0	
	11	0	
Richardson and Co	1.5	0	

	Sold at the Mine, or	a the 12th March.	
Mines. Wheal Golden Consols	Tons. 60	Price per Ton.	Purchasers. Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Ticketing at Bagillt, o		
Delife	26	£11 9 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	11	. 10 0 6	ditto
Bryn-Arian	20	11 13 6	J. P. Eyton.

BLACK TIN

Mine.																Purchasers.
Wheal Stanley																
ditto																ditto
ditto				 	,	٠.	 0	3	20		٠.	 47	10	0		ditto
ditto	••	• •		••	٠		0	3	4		• •	 44	0	0	** **	ditto

Sold at the Mine.

Herodsfoot...... 58 £11 9 6

COPPER ORES.
Sampled March 3, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 18.

Mines.	Tons.		Pric	e.	Mines.	Tons			Pri	ice.
Devon Gt. Cons. 7		 £8	0	6	Wheal Anna Maria			£5	11	0
Wheal Josiah.					ditto	69	** **	6	2	0
ditto	106	 6	0	0	West Caradon	90		7	1	0
ditto	91	 6	8	6	ditto	88		7	1	0
ditto	90	 6	15	0	ditto	47		4	5	0
ditto	89	 7	7	6	ditto	44		9	2	0
ditto	88	 6	G	0	Wheal Friendship.	87		7	19	
ditto	84	 8	15	0	ditto	64		6	7	0
ditto	72	 . 8	5	0	ditto	39		4	9	i
ditto	67	 7	5	6	Fowey Consols	69		- 63	19	i
ditto	65	 8	11	0	ditto	67		6	19	
ditto	61		12	0	ditto	47	** **	5	8	i
ditto	54		16	6	Bedford United	76		5	6	0
ditto	52	 5	15	0	ditto	74		6	Ä	
ditto	26	 3	13	6	Poldice			4	10	i
Wheal Fanny		 6	2	0	ditto	34		-	"	0
ditto	63	 6	6	6	Wheal Bedford					0
	55	9	19				** **	- 6	.0	0
ditto		 3		0	Callington			3	19	0
ditto	36	 4	.7	0	Wh. Maiden		****		16	6
Wheal Maria		 7	12	0	Wheal Jewel	8.		6	8	0
ditto	45	 10	8	6	ditto	7		1	14	0
Wh Anna Marie		P4	12							

		T	TA	L	PRODUCE.					
Devon Gt. Cons.					Fowey Consols	183	£	1199	0	0
Wheal Josiah ?					Bedford United	150	** **	861		0
Wheal Maria > 1645	£	11188	6	0				383	6	0
Wheal Fanny					Wheal Bedford			109	4	0
Wh. Anna Maria					Callington	44	****	173	16	0
West Caradon 269		1855		0	Wheal Maiden	29		168	18	6
Wheal Friendship 190	****	1271	12	0	Wheal Jewel	15	****	63	2	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	159	
Vivian and Sons	496	8145 15 4
Freeman and Co	274	1489 5 3
Grenfell and Sons	362	2305 4 0
Crown Copper Company	21	135 9 4
Sims, Willyams, and Co	278	1854 6 0
Williams, Foster, and Co	630	4452 1 10
English and Australian Co	224	1326 10 3
Mason and Elkington	180	1184 2 6
F. Bankart	26	95 11 0
Total tons	9650 #	17 979 17 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next. at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Perran St. George 568—United Mines 500—Consolidated Mines 408—Treviskey 370—Par Consols 263—South Caradon 214—South Tolgus 175—East Wheal Leisure 75—Treleigh Cousols 73—Trethellan 63—Wheal Cliftor 54—Wheal Ellon 46—Gonamena 40—Great Wheal Leisure 23—Wheal Henry 20—Richards's Ore 6.—Total, 2895 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at White's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Theroft 737—North Pool 667—Wheal Seton 570—Wheal Basset 510—East Pool 261.—Coadurrow 251—Camborne Vean 253—East Wheal Crofty 248—South Wheal Frances 215—Fowey Consols 180—Dolcoath 160—Prideaux Wood 54—Camborne Consols 173—Gramber and St. Aubyn 12.—Total, 4142 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE THIRD SALE IN MARCH, 1852.

Years.	Tons.	P	roduce.	Amo	unt.		Stand	ard	Cop.	Ore.	1	rice !	Cake Cop
1842	2516		7	£13,137	5	0	 £113	8	 £74			£94	
1843	2878		71	15,777	18	0	 105	13	 70	8		84	
1814	2860		74	15,131	7	0	 110	9	 72	14		85	
1845	3450		91	22,762	5	0	 95	1	 67	1		84	TAKE 14
1846	2815		81	15,772	16	0	 93	17	 62	19		93	
1847	2808		94	18,236	15	6	 101	4	 71	2		98	Contract of
1848	2922		94	17,298	3	0	 93	1	 63	9 .		88	
1849	2885		91	19,122	0	0	 99	7	 70	4		88	\$550 miles
1850	2662		94	19,074	17	6	 101	14	 73	10		88	(C40010)
1851	2565		92	15,677	18	. 0	 94	12	 65	5		84	

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Commissioners of the Navy stee commencing the spring contracts for coal, which are expected to be much greater than usual. On the 6th April they will treat for.—Gibraltar, 2500 tons; and Malta, 11,000 tons. On the 25d inst. 1000 tons of Welsh coal for Janases, and on the 30th inst. for 13,700 tons of ditto for the coast of Africa. On the 31st inst. the East India House will receive tenders for 1500 tons of Hartley and Wall's-End coal, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending Mar. 18, was 17,799.— Amount of money, £74 3s. 3d.

THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED. ee 16s., in 8vo., with Thirty Pictes at

N THE CONNEXION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliarous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phonomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

"Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous theory."

" " We must conclude at present by an unhealtating recommendation of the work to general poruss!."—Mining Journal.
"We strongly recommend a complete situal of this work from beginning to end, so that not only the connexion of all its paris may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may be daily appreciated."—Altas.

Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION of COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS in MINING. By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer. London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEVON BURBA BURBA.—Size: If your correspondent had perused your paper regularly he would not have found it necessary to inquire if this mine was at work, the recent accounts to be found in the columns of your Journal will satisfy his inquiries on that head. To the other queries, I may remark that the mine is a private adventure, not on the market, and that the shares are not offered for sale, but information on all matters connected therewith may be obtained of the lessees, at 16, St. Dunstan's Hill.—A LESSE, March 19.

The cause of Tyack v. Greenwood, in the Penzance County Court, was noticed in our last week's Journal.

L. B. (Liverpool).—Bournonite, or endellion, has the colour of steel grey, with a shining lastre, but occasionally the crystals appear of a dult lead grey, with a tinge of black, It occurs crystallised in various forms. Before the blowpipe, it decrepitates, then melts emitting a white sulphurous vapour, after which there remains a crust of sulphurest of lead, enclosing a globale of copper. It is readily soluable in heated nitric acid. It consists of 42.62 lead, 17 sulphur, 24.23 antimony, 12.80 copper, and 1.20 iron. This is according to Halchett.

H. Francis Brighton.—There is a special Act of Brighton.

according to Hatchett.

Heranic (Brighton)...-There is a special Act of Parliament for working the gales in the Forest of Dean, in Gloncestershire.

Forest of Dann, in Glonecstershire.

G. M. (Manchester).—The verdict given in both cases has been regarded by all disinterested parties as a most dubious one. The question cannot be affected by any exparte statements, but will remain to be decided by the judges assembled in full court at Westminster. The opinions which we have expressed on legal points have been done advisedly—our information having been received from most authentic sources; we have striven on all occasions to do justice to all parties, showing favour to none. Our views may at times appear incorrect, but experience has in generally shown that our assumptions have been founded on the true nature of the case at issue.

assumptions have been rounded on the true nature of the case at issue.

b. E. I. (Swassea).—We are not quite aware to wint machine our correspondent alludes; there is no Mining Journal of the date he mentions, but in that of Feb. 21 there is a paragraph lawing reference to a stone working machine now employed for forming the tunnel on the line of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, through the Hoosac Mountain. This machine is the invention of a Mr. Wilson, we believe formerly of Glasgow, and should feel obliged to any of our correspondents who would forward us some information on the subject. tion on the subject.

tion on the subject.

2. Acres Beacon Mins.—A correspondent, under the signature of "Cornish," in calling attention to the fact that premiums are paid for shares in mines where not a single man is at work, and which may be virtually considered as abandoned, considers it behoves all parties who are aware of such proceedings, so injurious to the legitimate mining interest, to make public their information through the medium of the Mining John'and. Ho particularly alludes to the above mine, entered in the Share List at 21s. paid, and repeatedly selling at 4½; while it silterally an abandoned sett, and nothing doing by way of exploration or taising ores. "Cornish" candilly admits the district to be a good one, and that the mine would probably be a fair speculation, were it worked in a spirited manner, and properly explored beneath the strate of the hill, which caps a beautiful white killas, highly congenial for the and copper. He, however, considers the attempt to extort premiums under such circum-tances, when calls must be made before the works can be prosecuted, to be deserving the highest consure, as ruinous to individuals and striking a deadly blow at the true interests of honest and straightfortward adventurers.

2. P. L. (Britan).—The earliest works for the reduction of iron was in the wealds of Sus-

G. P. L. (Bristei). —The earliest works for the reduction of iron was in the wealds of Sus

are and Kent. The iron railing around St. Paul's Churchyard was cast at Lamberhursis.

P. W. (Shrewsbury.)—In all well-regulated collieries, forms of the rules and regulation to be observed by the workman and underviewers are fixed in various prominent places about the works, as also cautions and instructions respecting the proper use of safety-imans. With respect to the latter, at the Haswell, Killingworth, and other collieries in the North of England, stations are fixed, where each workman's lamp is minutely examined and securely locked by the person appointed for that purpose, and no naked candle to be taken beyond the station. The men are not allowed to interfere with the lamp, beyond the necessary operation of trimming; they are strictly forbidden to continue at work after the indication of the presence of gas; no boys, putters, horse drivers or helpers, are allowed to move a safety-lamp, a sufficient number being hung up for the purpose of lighting the roads. These, and many other necessary cautions, established for the safety of the miners themselves, are strictly enforced, and any person acting contrary to the regulations may be fined not exceeding 10s., discharged, or taken before a magnatrate, at the option of the owners or viewers.

PUE CONICAL FLOUR MILL COMPANE.—We have received several inquiries as to the pro-

THE CONICAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY.—We have received several inquiries as to the gross of this company, and shall feel obliged to any of our readers for information the subject.

the subject. "One who paid a high premium" wishes to be informed whether the works are progressing favourably, and the piles of ore realising the price they were estimated at upon the numerous assays made, and when a meeting is likely to be held. Perhaps our Trare correspondents will favour us with a communication thereon.

Perhaps our Trare correspondents will favour us with a communication thereon.

Wates-Power.—Sir: Having to lift 223,123,875,000 ibs. of water in 12 hours, 24 fee high, can any of your correspondents inform me of the cheapest and best method by pump, on the old system, or by Appold's, or any other new invented method?—Silex. Engineer (Limehouse).—The Staffordshire 10-yard coal is sometimes worked "long work," and, under favourable circumstances, the whole of the coal is got by this method. The upper half of the seam is worked first, the shafts are sank to the bottom of the seam, and the main gateroad inclines upwards, until it reaches the middle of the seam, where the side gateroads are driven out with air-heads in the ordinary way, and the coal worked inwards from the extremities. About 8 feet of the seam is got by "long work," the upper part being got in widths of 5 yards each, by breasting back wards over gobbing and props. The lower half is afterwards worked in a similar way. Another plan is to drive the leadings and nir-heads out narrow, and work the coal from the extremities, commencing on the bottom part of the seam, the upper beds being afterwards worked down by a succession of separate falls.

—Can you inform me for the Bodinn More Consols is in existence? I trouble you

Is, —Can you inform me if the Bodmin Moor Consols is in existence? I trouble you in consequence of not being able to obtain the requisite information elsewhere.—A SHAREHOLDER, March 19.

The letter on Copper Smelting shall appear next week.

Yorking Miner (Linkinhorae).—The writer could hardly expect us to publish such communication.

We really cannot undertake to give an opinion on the matter: such a course would tolve us in interminable difficulties. We recommend an amicable arrangement by volve us in interminable difficulties. We recommend an amicable arrang i means; as we feel assured that which appears to our correspondent erro satisfactorily explained.

(Dundalk).-The matter shall be enquired into, and the information forwarded.

NR. (Dundalk).—The matter shall be enquired into, and the information forwarded.

R. G. (Dublin).—The discovery of native gold in the Ballinvalley stream, at Crogan, Kinshela, county Wicklow, took place in 1796, when the whole population for miles round flocked to the spot, and a large quantity was thus collected. The populace remained in undisturbed possession for about six weeks, when Government determined to take the subject in hand and commence operations. An Act of Parliament was passed; Messrs, Mills, King, and Weaver were appointed directors; regular stream works were established, and up to the unhappy period of the rebellion in May, 1798, the produce had defrayed the expenses, and left a surplus in hand. In 1801 operations were resumed, the directors not confining themselves to streaming, but proceeded to more closely examine the mass of the mountain, by trenching on the course of the quartz veins and exploring them in depth. The minerals obtained were subject to both fire and amalgamation, but in no single case was a particle of gold obtained, and the enterprise was abandoned. The whole amount obtained was 944 cas., valued at 36754; there were four masses of 22, 18, 9, and 4 ozs. respectively, and others down to the minutest grain. All five species of mercurial ore—native mercury, native amalgam, mercurial laboration, especial and microarchine for an object of the minutest grain. All five species of mercurial ore native mercury, native amalgam, mercurial laboration, special and microarchine for an object of the product of the minutest grain. All five species of mercurial special conson, clay ironstone, and red fronstone, special and microarchine for an object of invariably furnishing.

de monstone, special and microcous non ore.

We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an entrest to no of their good faith.

THE MINING JOURNAL Mailway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, MARCH 20, 1852.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at the since, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

easing duty this week devolves upon us-that of recording an event connected with the well-being and improvement of the colliery population, which we have no doubt will prove an era in their history, and tend, in a greater degree than any previous movement, to raise them in their own estimation; and, consequently, by stimulating self-exertion to advancement, place them in a far higher control to the control of the contro stimulating self-exception to advancement, place them in a far higher position in the social scale than it has ever yet been in their power to attain. It will be remembered that Mr. Tarmennement, the general Government Mining District Inspector, in his last report, referred to by us in the Mining Journal of the 16th Aug. last, after recording many gratifying facts and evidences of gradual improvement in the conduct, habits, and industrial pursuits of this portion of society, deeply deplored one crying reproach—that of sacrificing the best interests of their children, by sending them to work at the earliest possible age, in order to profit by the small sums they can earn. They were sent to school to get some little learning, but as soon as they could make out a few simple words, put down a few figures, and write little more than their own names, they were taken away, at ages varying from 8 to 10 years, few remaining after the latter. The consequence was that at this tender age, before the mind was fully formed, or had the capacity to retain the impressions made upon it, they soon lost all they had learned, and were deprived of what was of sittle more importance—that salutary discipline of mind and character—that moral training which would be so much more fully impressed upon their young minds by an additional year at school. Mr. Tremenheers, therefore, suggested that money prizes of 33, and 41, per annum should be given to the most successful boys not under 11 years of age, in each school, which, being about one-half of what boys of 10 and 11 years of age can earn, it was conjectured that the competition for the prizes would be a great inducement to the parents to keep their children at school a year longer than formerly. No sooner was the suggestion canvassed than 23 firms, whose names we have recorded in our columns of the above date, nobly came forward, and subscribed 1551, per annum, which enabled the experiment to be made the first year on 18 national schools in West Bromwich Oldbury Dudley. Tieton, Wednesbury, Bilston, Willenhall Estingsnobly came forward, and subscribed 155/. per annum, which enabled the experiment to be made the first year on 18 national schools in West Bromwich, Oldbury, Dudley, Tipton, Wednesbury, Bilston, Willenhall, Ettingshall, Coseley, and Wolverhampton, containing 2000 children. The first distribution took place on Saturday last, at the Bluecoat School, Walsall; and the report of the proceedings, which will be found in another column, cannot be read by any one possessing one spark of philanthropic feeling, or desirous for the emancipation from the trammels of ignorance and vice, and the advancement of the labouring community, without a thrill of satisfaction and delight. Never were anticipations more fully confirmed, or suggested rewards more eagerly contended for; instructors and pupils appeared to vice with each other, to do justice to the liberality thus elicited; and the Rev. J. P. Norris, the Inspector of Schools, had been enabled to appeared to vie with each other, to do justice to the liberality thus elicited; and the Rev. J. P. Norris, the Inspector of Schools, had been enabled to recommend 10 boys at 41. prizes, 30 for 31. each, and to 45 others prizes in books to the value of 10s. and 5s. each, according to merit, and in all cases certificates were given as memorials of the occasion. The first year's result of the zeal and liberality thus shown, is a bright harbinger that the effort has not been made in vain. It will be seen that not only in the common rudiments of education have great advances been made, but also in the highest branches of arithmetic even in measuration and mathematical. in the higher branches of arithmetic, even in mensuration, and mathematical in the higher branches of arithmetic, even in mensuration, and mathematical calculations requisite for sinking shafts, and other mine works, much progress had been effected by the more intelligent boys. The example thus nobly set, and so successfully carried out in Staffordshire, will, we trust, be imitated by the coal and ironmasters in other districts of the kingdom; and another generation will see a colliery population equal in intelligence, propriety, and moral worth, with any other of the industrious and productive classes in the kingdom. tive classes in the kingdom.

The all-important subject of transportation to our Australian colonies, one which has so often been urged on the consideration of various Governments, is again exciting much interest in the com-mercial world, particularly those connected with our Antipodean mercial world, particularly those connected with our Antipodean possessions, from the fact of four or five ships containing convicts being on the eve of sailing for Van Diemen's Land. A large depitation of mercantile and other gentlemen connected with these colonies had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir John Packington on Wednesday, at the Colonial-Office, when Sir Wst. Molesworts, after introducing the gentlemen, observed that they had sought the interview from having heard that several ships were about sailing with convicts to Hobart Town, in opposition to the wishes of the with convicts to Hobart Town, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of that and the other Australian colonies. He intreated Sir John to stop the sailing of those vessels, in violation of the promises of the British Government that such transportation should be abolished. All the other colonies sympathised with Van Diemen's Land; a great Australian league had been formed, and was supported by the leading men in all the colonies, against overstocking Van Diemen's Land with convicts; transportation to that district being, in fact, transportation to all the Australian colonies. The inhabitants were inclined to be thoroughly attached and devotedly loyal to the British empire; but the continuance of transportation would soon destroy those feelings of attachment and loyalty. Mr. MICHIE begged, as a colonist of nine years' standing, to of transportation would soon destroy those feelings of attachment and loyalty. Mr. Michie begged, as a colonist of nine years' standing, to offer his unqualified corroboration of all Sir W. Molesworth had advanced; it was matter of notoriety that for years past Van Diemen's Land had been so saturated with felon population that a practice had for some time prevailed at Hobart Town of granting conditional pardons permitting prisoners, very soon after their arrival from England, to proceed as free men to any of the neighbouring sattlements; thus converting Van Diemen's Land into a conduit pipe, through which felons were poured by hundreds into the neighbouring colonies. He was astonished at Lord Gren having cited the criminal statistics of South Australia as showing grime to be almost, if not quite, as great there as in the convict settlements; the fact being that three-fourths of the convictions were on con-

Time to be almost, it not quite, as great there as in the convict settlements; the fact being that three-fourths of the convictions were on convicts who had come over from Van Diemen's Land; the same applied to New South Wales and Port Philip.

Mr. Ewart, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Anstey, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mr. G. Morphett, and Mr. King (delegate from Victoria), having severally addressed the Colonial Secretary to a like effect, Sir J. Packington informed them that he had already diverted the course of one of the ships, and honed to do so with norther he assured them, the importance of the and hoped to do so with another; he assured them the importance of the subject was duly appreciated by him, and would receive his atmost attention. He excused himself as not being personally responsible for any breach of faith, which must rest with his predecessor. SirWm.MOLESWORTH, in thanking Sir John for their courteous reception, said, he might not be personally responsible, but a breach of faith committed by a Secretary of State was a breach of faith of his Government. The colonists knew no individuals. They knew that the British Government had pledged itself to a particular act, and that Government, by whomsoever administered, was repronsible for its performance.

In the Mining Journal, of Feb. 28, we made some remarks on the system of colliery inspection, as established by the recent Act of Parliament, and endeavoured to show, from statistical geogra-phical data, how inefficient the measure must prove, unless a larger number of inspectors are appointed than are at present employed. The reports of Messrs. Dunn, Dickenson, and Morton, recently printed, by order of the House of Commons, contain matter of much interest and public importance, and we now proceed to give an epitome of the whole, comprising a general view of the principal coal-fields of Great Britain. Mr. M. Dunn, the inspector for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, and the colliery districts of Scotland (to the latter a special inspector has since been appointed), states that he has visited progressively, as far as time would allow, the greatest part of the district, and he records with pleasure that in scarcely an instance has any objection been made to exhibit plaus or to answer any questions. In Northumberland n deaths from own ave h and Durham deaths from explosions have been comparatively light, notwithstanding the fiery state of some of the collieries; which pleasing fact he attributes to improved systems of ventilation. The accidents in shafts, too, have been few, considering the vast number of persons employed, and the extraordinary speed with which the movements in the shafts are conducted; arising from the prudent responsibility placed upon specific persons, at stated times, to examine the ropes, chains, and machinery. Many of the pits are fitted with safety apparatus, and, indeed, these two counties seem to have followed the advance of science equal to any of the colliery districts. In Cumberland, improvements are considerably behind, with certain exceptions: although the collieries are not very explosive, they all produce carbonic acid, and in the absence of proper ventilating furnaces the air becomes hutful to the people, and injurious to the owner from the frequent interruptions of the work. The gas is rendered more obmoxious from the custom which prevails of forming extensive goaves in connexion with the working parts of the pit. With a single-exception, they continue to work with baskets, notwithstanding the evident advantage to be derived from tubs, slides, and cages.

In Scotland, the collieries exhibit a greater succession of accidents than es, to examine the ropes, cha s, and n

In Scotland, the collieries exhibit a greater succession of accidents than Eugland, in proportion to the number of persons employed; and considering that the collieries are less deep, abound less in inflammable air, and have more numerous shafts than those of England, it becomes very important to examine into this disproportion. Mr. Dunn attributes the ex-

case of accidents to defective, and, in many cases, entire absence of articical ventilation, inadequacy of air stoppings, absence of correct plans, and the objectionable system which prevails of letting the works on to contractors, whose object is, of course, to obtain the coal at the least possible cost. Mr. Dusk gives various descriptions of the principal modes of workings, and all the reports are illustrated by diagrams.

The report of Mr. Duckenson refers to the counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Deubighshire, Flintshire, and Anglesea; of which the three first are familiarly known as associated with the iron trade. In the several collieries, numbering in all about 740, of course a variety of methods are adopted, the principal portion of which are fully described, and their advantages, or inefficiency, fully pointed out, Mr. Dickenson particularly remarks that the collieries of Staffordshire and Shropshire are in some instances so surrounded by old pits, that no Mr. Dickenson particularly remarks that the collieries of Staffordshire and Shropshire are in some instances so surrounded by old pits, that no collier or other person is safe in traversing the neighbourhood after nights fall. In the most public, as well as in the most secluded places, in fields, gardens, plantations; by the roadside, the footpath, and in the centre of the village, they yawn to receive the passer by. They are so numerous that it is difficult to discover even a large portion of them; but it is gratifying to find that, through the remonstrances of the Mining Journal and the local press, urging the proprietors, on the score of humanity, to make some provision for removing the danger, Mr. Dickenson has succeeded in 22 cases out of 23, which he had specially pointed out, in obtaining undertakings promptly to secure them.

provision for removing the danger, Mr. Dickenson has succeeded in 22 cases out of 23, which he had specially pointed out, in obtaining undertakings promptly to secure them.

The district to which Mr. Charles Morton has been appointed comprises the counties of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestrashire, and Warwickshire; and since his appointment as inspector, in 1850, this gentleman states, that throughout the exercise of his official duties his object has been to maintain a friendly intercourse with all parties, pointing out any defects which appeared to be attended with danger, but particularly avoiding the least appearance of a wish to enforce any particular mode of ventilation or working, or of the regulations between master and labourer. It is observed with satisfaction that statilities generally had greatly diminished, that the generality of the winding gear attached to the pits was in good condition; the inspector had not to record any serious injury from the breakage of ropes and chains, which has recently led to such disastrous results in both Wales and the West of England. He speaks highly of Fourdrinier's apparatus, and has never failed to recommend its use where opportunities have offered, As in most other districts, Mr. Morron has found great want of system and regularity in the keeping of maps and plans, but in all such cases the attention of the owners, or agents, has been especially called to the subject. In conclusion, Mr. Morron expresses; his grateful acknowledgments to all parties connected with mines, and to the coroners, for their courtesy, valuable assistance, and willing cooperation, throughout the performance of his official duties.

Throughout these reports there is evidence that the system has began operation, throughout the performance of his official duties.

operation, throughout the performance of his official duties.

Throughout these reports there is evidence that the system has began to work well, and is calculated eventually to be highly beneficial. They contain many valuable suggestions, copies of some of the best colliery regulations to be found in the kingdom, numerous diagrams of the various systems of ventilation and working, and attention is particularly directed to the facilities now opened out by the Museum of Practical Geology, for obstaining the education specially required to fit the colliery viewer and mining engineer for the efficient discharge of their important duties.

In our Journal of the 21st. February we made some comparative comments regarding the real success of gold mining speculations in the Brazils, and comparing the amount of capital expended there, as well as the present value of shares, with the enormous sums of real gold that have lately been drained from the pockets of John Bull to pay for searching for precious metals in the Antipodes and California. Our remarks on the brilliant success at the St. John del Rey are still further borne out by the later arrival from thence on Monday last of despatches to the middle of January showing on Monday last of despatches to the middle of January, showing the unprecedented profit of 60521. 18s. 10d. for December, the yield of gold being 29,539 oits., at 7s. 8d.=11,3231. 5s. 8d., and the expenditure only 52701. 6s. 10d. According to this steady course of working, it will be seen that the gold extracted yields full one-half profit, the result of one month's stamping by 118·41 heads, an ample supply of stone and sufficient water. The quality of the stuff from the Bahu shaft and "Gut" stone continued improving during Dec. The produce for January will be less, in consequence of the stamps having to undergo some alteration, which is expected to show good results for the time to come. Such trifling variations accompany mining pursuits in our own country, and doubtless February or March will bring up the deficiency. The company received by the packet in gold dust a remittance of 21,0001.

It has, often struck us since the rage existed for gold quartz mining, as strange that one or two companies have not been formed to work and explore those in the Brazils, where there have been undertakings of the kind only in a partial way. Still, owing to the greater success the unprecedented profit of 6052l. 18s. 10d. for December, the yield

of the kind only in a partial way. Still, owing to the greater success there in the jacotinga formation, parties have not been induced to expend much time or money about quartz mining, though we hear that such an object is now in contemplation: the inducements are obvious enough, the outlay need not be great, and the distance being comparatively easy, a small capital judiciously expended may lead to immense results, especially when we consider that gold is found almost everywhere throughout that vast country, along the foot of the immense chain of mountains which lies nearly parallel with the coast, and extends from 52 to 302 of south latiguide. coast, and extends from 5° to 30° of south latidude.

Among all the useful patents which have been secured within the last 14 years, there is probably not one which has been carried out to more complete success, which has so fully answered the most sanguine expectations of its promoter, and likely to lead to greater public utility, than Sir W. Burnett's process for preserving timber, canvas, cordage, &c., from rot and decay. Notwithstanding, however, this practical success, the pecuniary advantages have by an means kept pace with the development of the capabilities of the no means kept pace with the development of the capabilities of the process: expensive experiments had to be carried on, specimens had to be deposited for years in fungus pits, or damp cellars, or laid side by side with unprepared material, as flooring-boards, laths, and other parts of buildings, when very lengthened periods must have elapsed before it was possible to form a fair and impartial judgment of the value of the invention. Under these circumstances, an extension of the patent was prayed for, by petition to the Privy Council, which was decided in the early part of last month. Among the voluminous evidence taken on the examination, as to the results of the application of the chloride, in rendering material almost indestructible from the effects of aqueous or atmospheric action, Mr. Edyr, an assistant surveyor of the Royal Navy, stated that floors composed of alternate boards of Burnettized and those not Burnettized were laid down in the Warden's house in 1838, and when examined in 1842, those which were Burnettized were perfectly soun hile those in the natural state were rotten and since been removed. He further said, that all the timber used in the

Royal Navy was now being saturated with the solution.

Sir Frederick Theriger, in his opening address, called attention to the important fact, that from 1843 to 1850 no less than 1,720,000 loads of Sir Prederick Thesiger, in his opening address, called attention to the important fact, that from 1843 to 1850 no less than 1,720,000 loads of timber had been imported from foreign countries and the colonies; a large portion of which had been employed for various important public purposes — such as railway sleepers, piles, timbers, docks and water-works, for rebuilding and repairing vessels; in all of which it is exposed to the influence of all the elements of decay. He then stated, that Kran's and several other methods of injected timber had failed for any useful purpose, and that Sir W. Burner having turned his attention to the subject, discovered the fact, that the simple, cheap, and plentiful compound, chloride of zinc completely accomplished the purpose, by combining with the albumen of the wood, forming an insoluble compound, as given in evidence by John T. Cooper, Esq., the eminent chemist. He then entered into calculations which had been made, that the decay of vessels every year amounts to 15s. 6d. per ton; taking the whole tonnage of the navy at 200,000 tons, gives an annual depreciation of 155,000l; from which is to be deducted the cost of Burnettizing—50,000 loads of timber (the quantity annually delivered), 25,000l; showing an annual saving of 130,000l. Now, this was only on decay of timber in the Royal Navy. There was cordage, sails, and various other articles in connexion with repairs, in the dock. plans, and ut to con-t possible s of workfordshire,

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yards; there was the mercantile, marine, docks, water-works, steam-ships, and railways; and he urged that Sir W. BURNETT deserved at their lordships hands a larger reward than he had yet obtained, by as great an extension of the patent as their lordships had the power to give. The accounts having been carefully analysed, and shown that hitherto a very inadequate profit had been realised, the patent was renewed for a further period of seven years. There appears to be but one opinion among chemists as to the merits of this discovery. Professor BRANDE, in a recent lecture on woody fibre, made the following observations:—

In water ligates is insoluble; in dry air, too, it is not salice to great alteration; but. lecture on woody fibre, made the following observations:—

In water ligaine is insoluble; in dry sir, too, it is not subject to great alteration; but exposed to the alternation of heat and cold, molsture and draught, it is subject to decay; of this decay there exists two varieties, the dry and the wetrot. Insects, moreover, expery destructive to wood, by entering into it, and destroying its texture. The best means of preventing these s.-rious results consists in impregnating the wood with some metallic solution. That of Kyan consists of the bi-chloride of mercury, or corrosive/sublimate; a substance which is highly poisonous, very expensive, and difficult to be brought into practical use. A far better plan, remarked the lecturer, is that of Sir William Burnett, who employs a solution of the chloride of sine. The lecturer now proceeded to display some very extraordinary examples of the preservative agency of the chloride of sinc, and expressed his extreme surprise that so efficient a means of preservation was not invariably employed. With these instances before me, remarked the lecturer, it does seem most extraordinary, not to use a stronger term, that architects, and all who have to employ wood, do not avail themselves of so ready a means of avoiding the calamitous effects of wet and dry rot. Surely the avoidance of these evils should be inducement quough; but when I add that the process in question confers the quality of incombustibility on wood and tissues exposed to it, my wonder is still greater.

wood and tissues exposed to it, my wonder is still greater.

An important meeting of the bondholders of the Ecuador Government was held at the London Tavern on Monday—Sir John N. R. CAMPBELL, K.C.H., in the chair. In consequence of the unsatisfactory position in which the bondholders were placed, from the cessation of the payment of any interest for many years, the meeting was convened to consider what available resources were at the command of the Government, and what arrangements could be best adopted for their application—not only to the liquidation of the bondholders' claims, but to the benefit of the State itself. It was, therefore, considered highly expedient, and to the holders' interests, that an association should be formed, for the purpose of applying British energy, capital, and enterprise, to the development of the mineral and other natural resources of the country, which afford reasonable prospects of aiding the Government to make satisfactory arrangements with the foreign creditors of the State. Measures will be immediately adopted, in order to secure the necessary grants or concessions from the Ecuador Government, making provision that the revenues accruing therefrom to the State be preferentially applied to the discharge of the bondholders' claims, with a privilege to the association of prospectively redeeming any such revenues or charges at an equitable price, payable to the State in the bonds, and arrears of interest which the association shall possess. A committee was appointed, consisting of Sir John N. R. Campbell, J. Field, E. W. Robertson, S. Ellis, G. N. Paine, E. J. Mürrart, C. Watte, M.D., J. C. Stovin, and J. Brown, Esqus, with power to add to their number; and they were authorised to raise by registration to guarantee the holders of bonds so registered to any advantages resulting from the undertaking, and to a priority in the distribution of shares in any company which may be formed in virtue of the grants obtained. Mr. Mocatta, as the representative of the committee deputed to visit

In the Mining Journal of Jan. 31 last, we noticed the formation of a company for exploring the auriferous and other mineral riches of Australia, under the title of the "Colonial Gold Mining Company," and we also stated last week that the expected charter had been obtained, by which, besides other advantages, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. The operations of this company will be of a very comprehensive character: they are empowered by the charter to purchase, take, and hold mines, or mineral grants and lands, in any part of the Australian colonies, to purchase auriferous and argentiferous mineral and concentrated gold and silver stuffs in Australia, and import them into England; to purchase, take, and hold lands, erect works, buildings, and machinery for the reduction of the same in any part of Great Britain. It is obvious that a wide field is open for the profitable employment of large capital; and the present company, in addition to the advantages and facilities afforded by their charter, start upon their enterprise under peculiarly favourable auspices. Soon after the first advices of the discovery of the Bathurst gold region, a company, under the title of the "Australian Gold Amalgamation Company," was formed, with a capital of 30,000., under the direction of Messrs. John Taylon and Sons, the managers of the company under notice. A well-qualified superintendent and staff were secured, who sailed on the 9th Feb. last with requisite machinery. It has now been arranged to merge the latter into the former company, transfer the services of the staff, and take the machinery and apparatus, by which means the operations will be greatly expedited. One important division of the objects of the company is the establishment of works in London for the reception and reduction of auriferous mineral, which will be supplied partly by that raised from the company's own property, partly by those purchased from others, and from consignments at a per centage. It will be seen by the prospec In the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 31 last, we noticed the formation

About the year 1848, when the general railway mania had begun to subside, and the public mind was in a more cool and fit state for the consideration of other subjects, a project was laid before the public for the establishment of a company for assuring solely the lives of persons travelling by railway, and remunerating them in case of personal injury, according to the extent of damage inflicted. The proposal was immediately supported by many influential parties in the commercial world, both connected and unconnected with railways, on the principle that the risk of railway accident being so much smaller than ordinary life assurance, it would enable them to charge premiums proportionately low, enabling travellers of all classes to avail themselves of the benefits conferred by the assurance principle. The Railway Passangers' Assurance Company was formed, to insure in a first-class carriage 1000l., for 3d.; in a second-class, 500l., for 2d.; and in a third, 200l., for 1d.; and for the convenience of frequent or daily travellers they issue periodical tickets at 5s. for one month; 10s. for three months; 16s. for six months; and 20s. for twelve months, to insure 1000l. in case of a fatal accident, with proportionate compensation in case of personal injury, with the right to travel in any carriage. The company was immediately patronised by the public, and when it is borne in mind that railway companies are not legally answerable for accidents that cannot be proved to arise from the negligence of their servants, and that many who suffer leave families destitute, we think there are few who would refuse to disburse the trifling addition to the railway fare to provide for their survivors in case of fatality, or secure their own comfort in case of a severe accident, which might keep them from earning their livelihood for weeks or months. The only exceptions to the universal favour with which the company has been generally received is on the southern railways, the directors of which will not allow insurance tickers to be iss

and eighty-five cases of personal injury; and the entire number since the commencement have been ten fatal cases, involving payments amounting to 2580%, and 184 cases of personal injury, on which payments have been made amounting to 3209%. 3s., making a total amount paid in compensation on 194 claims, up to 31st December last, of 5789%. 3s., in addition to the sum of 324%. 15s. 6d. paid for medical expenses. It is a remarkable fact, that among the cases of personal injury during the last half-year, was one upon a single journey assurance, on which one penny had been paid, and which was of a very severe nature, the directors awarded the sum of 150%; serving to demonstrate how beneficial such an institution as this is to the public, and how much it deserves support and encouragement.

The statement of accounts showed an available balance of 2148% 9s. 7d., from which a dividend after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared, free of income-tax, leaving a balance in hand to carry to next account of 1913%. 13s. Mr. Beattie, who as secretary so ably fostered the company in its infancy, has accepted an appointment elsewhere, and takes a seat at the board of direction. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. W. J. Vlax, the accountant. The report was unanimously received and adopted, and after the usual business of re-appointing directors, auditors, &c., Mr. G. B. Harrison proposed a vote of twenty guineas to the Commercial Travellers' Schools. They were not only indebted to these gentlemen as their best customers, but they made the most successful agents. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Wilson, and carried unanimously. It must be highly gratifying to the shareholders to find that not only is the company in a position largely to promote the public interest, but will most probably pay an adequate return on the capital invested.

Great excitement has prevailed since yesterday morning among all parties connected with the various gold-seeking companies in California in consequence of an article in the Times, professing to come from their "own correspondent," in San Francisco, in which he repudiates as ridiculous, and in opposition to the state of matters there, the powers of any parties to grant leases of mineral lands, or the possibility of any of the various staffs holding them with anything like a secure tenure. He insists upon the fact, and which he asserts is matter of notoriety, that the Government have determined, at least for the present, that they will make no definite arrangements as to property in the soil, but leave it open as a common field-of industry for all; and he repeats the quotation from the President's last message, that "owing to the difficulties surrounding the subject, and for other reasons, the mineral lands are to be permitted to remain as at present—a common field open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens."

The thousands now working at the diggings have formed codes of laws and regulations among themselves, and the writer fears that large establishments, owned and worked by foreigners for the benefit of absent shareholders, in the midst of a large mining population, each individually striving for his own gain, would be likely to excite hostile feelings, cause annoyance and vexation, and probably ruin the owners. His motto is—"Gold mining is profitable, but property is not secure;" and he particularly dwells on the nullity of any law of contract entered into in England with labourers, which could bind them in California; but as soon as they found it their interest to work on their own account they will naturally do so.

The Times may have received a communication from its "own

could bind them in California; but as soon as they found it their interest to work on their own account they will naturally do so.

The Times may have received a communication from its "own correspondent" at San Francisco, expressing similar opinions to those contained in the article in question; but the latter bears an unmistakeable impress about it, of having been "cooked up" not far from Printing-house-square, and highly coloured to answer some sinister purpose, probably to obtain credit for a prophetic warning in case of failure. That there is reason in some of the remarks we do not deny; but these are only repetitions of what was urged upon the public by us many months ago—nor is it to be conceived for a moment that things are quite so gloomy as the writer would make us believe; at all events, if the tenure of their presumed leases is not so secure as they expected them, there is room enough for all, and believe; at all events, if the tenure of their presumed leases is not so secure as they expected them, there is room enough for all, and the machinery may be made practically and profitably available. Col. Fremort is, however, on his way to Europe, and is expected in England daily. As he is in a position to throw more light on this much vexed and perplexing subject than any one else, we must patiently wait until we obtain from him a full elucidation of the true position in which all parties stand.

NEW QUICKSILVER MINE IN GRANADA.-Letters have come to hand New Quicksilver Mine in Granada.—Letters have come to hand from Guadix, in Granada, stating that a great discovery of cinnabar, associated with iron ore and sulphur, has just been made in the immediate neighbourhood of Albeire, in the Sierra Nevada, and it is further stated that the cinnabar is conjectured by competent persons to be argentiferous. This will, however, probably not turn out to be the case, as argentiferous cinnabar would be quite a novelty in the mineralogical world. The deposit occurs at not more than 1½ fm. from surface; the lode is 9 ft. wide, and in its mineralogical character agrees closely with those of Almaden. The mining engineer attached to the province is auxiously expected out there to make an examination of this deposit, as well as others; but perhaps it will not be in his power to take the matter up for some little time, on account of the heavy fall of snow there has been in the Sierra.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF TIN—(From a Correspondent).—A discovery of tin has been made quite recently in the Island of Ceram, one of the Moluccas (longitude 129° cast, latitude 3° south), by a person of the name of Schneider. A detailed account of the circumstances connected with the occurrence of this tin has not yet reached me; all that I know at present is that the ore is stated to be met with on the coast, and that the yield is said to be from 70 to 77 per cent. of tin. Nickel is also reported to be met with where the tin occurs. Should the extent of this new field of tin prove at all commensurate with its richness, this discovery cannot but be one the influence of which will be severely felt in many mines in the west of England, which, though worked by miners of unrivalled skill, and aided by machinery such as is nowhere else to be met with, can manage to drag on but a precarious existence at best.

In the course of the winding-up of the Vale of Neath and South Wales Joint-Stock Browery Company, Master Brougham had placed a Mr. Lawes (since deceased) on the list of contributories, which was confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor. An appeal had since been made to the Court of Chancery, in which case the Lord Chancellor, on Wednesday last, gave jugment. It appears that in April, 1844, an extraordinary general meeting was held, at which it was resolved that if any shareholder felt desirous of withdrawing, the directors were authorised to purchase his shares, on the singular terms of his advancing a sum equal to the purchase money, and taking a loan note for the whole for five years. The late Mr. W. Lawes held 30 shares, and intimated his intention to withdraw. An indenture was drawn up, whereupon, in consideration of 450t. agreed to be paid by Mr. Buckland, one of the directors, Mr. Lawes transferred his shares to the company. This sum was not paid by Buckland, but Lawes advanced 450t, and received a loan note for 900t. The Lord Chancellor considered that such an arrangement would cause insuperable difficulties in the advanced 450*L*, and received a loan note for 900*L*. The Lord Chancellor considered that such an arrangement would cause insuperable difficulties in the partnership, and that the general meeting had no power to pass such resolution. He had no doubt that the transaction between Mr. Lawes and the company was a real one, but as he was dealing with the directors, as a shareholder he must be bound by the Deed of Settlement. It could not be presumed that there was a general acquiescence of the shareholders to the singular resolution at the general meeting, and he was of opinion that the Vice-Chancellor was right in retaining Mr. Lawes on the list. Petition dismissed, with costs.

Combustion of Fuel.—Mr. J. T. Jeffree, engineer, of Blackwall, has patented an apparatus for facilitating the more perfect combustion of fuel, whereby funnels in steam vessels, and chimneys or shafts for factories, may be dispensed with,—the object of which is to produce a more perfect combustion of the gases, and other products arising from steam-boiler furnaces than his been hitherto obtained, and this is effected by causing the products of combustion to be drawn from the flues by a rotating fan, or other contrivance, and to be mixed with such a proportion of atmospheric air as shall insure their combustion, after which the gases so mixed are returned to be consumed in the furnace.—Caimes 1. The apparatus described wherein the products of combustion are intermixed with atmospheric air, and are then returned by the action of a fan-blast, or otherwise, to the furnace, and are for the most part consumed.—2. The regenerating bridge described, between which and the ordinary furnace bridge the products of combustion are caused to pass.

The Ebbe-vale Iron Company has subscribed 20004, to the League Fund.

The Ebbw-vale Iron Company has subscribed 2000L to the League Fund.

EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

The first distribution of the iron and coal-masters' prizes to boys of the neighbourhood took place on Saturday at the Bluecoat School, Walsall-

The first distribution of the iron and coal-masters' peizes to boys of the neighbourhood took place on Saturday at the Bluecoat School, Walsall-the Ven. Archdeacon Hodson in the chair. The attendance was very numerous, including not only the clergy of the surrounding parishes, the families of the Messrs. Williams, Bagnall, and other principal ironmasters, but also the parents of the boys, who have in this, the first year of Mr. Seymour Tremenheere's experiment, received the munificent rewards given by their fathers' employers at that gentleman's recommendation.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that, up to a very recent date, it had been customary with the miners and others to withdraw their children from school at the very earliest period at which their labours might produce any profit for the parent, and that, consequently, boys, of whom much might have been hoped, had been deprived of the benefit of education when they attained the age of seven or eight. To remedy this world, which the iron and coal-masters had long perceived and regretted, Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, commissioner in the ining districts, had last year advised them to Institute pecuniary prizes of a not inconsiderable amount, to be given every 12 months to such boys worthy of them, as should for two years have attended school, and should be at the time of their candidature 11 years of age. The ironmasters had at once adopted this recommendation, and, in consequence, he (the ven. archdeacon) held in his hand a bag of 145 sovereigns, contributed by them, which Walter Williams, jun., Esq., their energetic secretary, himself an ironmaster, had brought thicher that day. Of this sun, 10 boys would receive 44 each, 30 boys 34, each, whilst 45 others would get books of different values, making up the residue of 154. He hoped and felt confident that such liberality would, for the future, encourage parents to keep their children at school until they were of an age to acquire, sufficiently to refuse the sundance of them, but simply to give th

bountiful and hearty dinner.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER.

[Specification of Mr. Alexander Parkes, Birmingham, chemist, for certain "improvements in the manufacture of copper, and in the separation of some other metals therefrom, and in the production of alloys of certain metals." Date of patent, September 11, 1851. Enrolled March 11, 1852.

ments in the manufacture of copper, and in the speakers. Spetember 11, 1851. Eurolied Macch 11, 1852.

The first part of the invention consists of improvements in the manufacture of copper, by using metallic iron and zinc in the process of smelting, whereby a superior article of copper is obtained from inferior ores, than by the process at present adopted. In carrying this improved process into operation, the patentees melts the ores in the way usually adopted, until they reach the roaster furnace, and, when cooled, and in the state of "close regulus," he adds 1 cwt. of either cast or wrought-iron to cach clarge of 2½ tons of regulus: the doors of the furnace are then closed and the temperature increased; after which the product is tapped out as "pinple copper;" it is then run into the refaining furnace, and treated in the ordinary way, or with metallic zinc, as hereafter directed. Sometimes, after the introduction of the fron into the roaster furnace, the patentee runs the metal out as "light regulus," and strips the pigs in the manner usually adopted when making the finest copper: in this case he introduces the portion which has been stripped into the roaster furnace, and adds \(\text{cor} \) of fron to cach \(\frac{1}{2} \) to some inequal to the terming furnace. By this means a very pure copper is obtained. At other times, the patentee uses iron, in the proportion of 1 cwt. to 4 or 3 to the difference of the continual termination of the cortinual termination of the continual termination of the The first part of the invention consists of improvements in the manufacture

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It has been suggested to the Postmaster-by Mr. Lake, to allow manufacturers' patterns of lines, cotton, and goods to pass through the Post Office at a reduced charge, the patter enclosed in bands or envelopes open at the ends. Such an arrangementall of benefit to the trading world, and would, doubtless, materially the revenue of the Post Office department.

Original Correspondence.

NOTES ON THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES.

Sin,—These reports have at last been issued from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and are by Messrs. Dunn, Dickenson, and Morton. From some unexplained cause, there is no report from Mr. Blackwell, although he was in office at the time these reports were written. This is to be regretted, not only on account of the great interest which is felt in all that proceeds from Mr. Blackwell on mining subjects, but also because it leaves us in the dark as to the state of the important district committed to his able supervision. In consequence of this omission, the little statistical information these reports contain is rendered imperfect, and the book rendered much less valuable and interesting than it doubtless would have been had it contained reports from all the districts. Nor is this the only cause for complaint; for, with every disposition to speak favourably of these productions, it would be uncandid not to admit, and useless to disguise, the disappointment felt on reading them. There are faults of commission, as well as of omission, and it is hard to tell which are the most obtrusive or the greatest. Without resorting to the ungracious task of severely criticising there parliamentary papers, some good may probably result from an NOTES ON THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES cising there parliamentary papers, some good may probably result from an attempt to represent the public appreciation of them, and to point out those defects which mar their utility, so that they may be avoided in the future reports of these public officers.

reports of these public officers.

This may, probably, be best exemplified by briefly reviewing the contents of the reports; and, although the last in the volume, Mr. Charles Morton shall have the precedence on the present occasion, inasmuch as his report, both as regards matter and style, is capable of the greatest improvement. It is dated Sept., 1851, and, therefore, embraces a period of ten months; he having been appointed inspector on Nov. 21, 1850; his district comprised Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Waswickshire. After a few introductory remarks, in which Mr. Morton says he has endeavoured to perform the duties of his office according to the instructions he received on his appointment, and "to maintain a friendly intercourse with all parties," he continues—"52 cases of fatal accident have been referred to me for investigation, from Nov. 22, 1850, to June 30. been referred to me for investigation, from Nov. 22, 1850, to June 30, 1851; and they are arranged chronologically in the tabular statement" given; which, however, commences on the 12th, instead of the 22d Nov., and terminates on the 18th, instead of the 30th June. The following is the abstract of the deaths by mining accidents which occurred during the

By explosions of fire-damp. By tumbling down the shaft. By being struck with falling substances in the shaft. By the roof falling in the interior of the mine By masses of coaf falling in the interior of the mine	10 15 5 15 9 21
By machinery	9
By incidental causes	5
Total	58
t it annears that # 10 of the assidents included in the	propoding

By incidental causes

Total

Total

But it appears that "10 of the accidents, included in the preceding list, have happened at collieries beyond the geographical limits of the district," and we may well ask for what possible purpose they have been introduced; as such a mode of making returns must inevitably tend to error and confusion, it is to be hoped that Mr. Morton will be more particular in this respect in future, otherwise no reliance can be placed on his statistics. As, however, it appears that the whole of these 92 accidents were referred to Mr. Morton for investigation, although they were not all in his district, there is, doubtless, an apparent excuse for the irregularity noticed. But having investigated "the circumstances which accompanied," and "the causes which led," to these accidents, and having, as he says, "soon after the fatal occurrences, usually made a careful and minute inspection of the mine, in order to ascernain whether adequate measures had been taken to remedy any evils to which the accidents may have been attributable," It is difficult to conceive why he has been so chary of all information respecting them. In his remarks on these deaths, Mr. Morton first notices accidents in shafa, 15 of which occurred in seven months; and yet he does not vouchasfe one word of information as to how the accidents occurred, but contents himself by recommending the use of Fourthier's apparatus and conductors; "deprecates the sinking of square or oblong pits, instead of circular ones," commends the use of a "bount-iner's and concludents in subject by stating—"I have endeavoured to convince the proprietors and managers of collieries in my district that the castalaties under, consideration are, to a certain extent, preventable, and that not a few of them are easy of remedy." Again, in relation to the deaths by fails from the roof, Mr. Morton tells us how such accidents may occur, but is silent as to "the circumstances," and "causes which led" to the deaths by explosions, on which Mr. Morton then devotes ab

but very moderate, animals of the cases. Mr. Morton then proceeds to describe the means of ventilation by furnace, the air-ways, and shafts. He adds—"A current of pure air, flowing at the rate of 400 lineal feet per minute, in a sectional area of not less than 20 square feet, will suffice in the smaller mines of my district;" but in larger collieries he recommends "three or four separate streams, each delivering 8000 cubic feet per minute," and "in very hazardous works (he says) even a stronger ventilating power may be wanted." We are then told of the cause of three per minule," and "in very hazardous works (he says) even a stronger ventilating power may be wanted." We are then told of the cause of three of the explosions. In the first case, "there was no furnace, a part of the air-way had been allowed to fall in, and another portion of it was frequently filled with water." In the second case, we are told "the accident was occasioned by the rash entrance of a miner, carrying a naked light into a bank containing fire-damp, that could not have collected there if the air-course had been kept properly open, and a furnace used." And, in the third instance, we are told that "four boys were burnt to death by ignition of gas, that unexpectedly burst from the roof or floor of the coal, and which might have been diluted, and rendered inexplosive," &c.

This is all the information that is given as to "the causes and circumstances" of the 52 accidents investigated by Mr. Morton; and I think your readers will agree with me that a more meagre or unsatisfactory report has been rarely issued from the Royal press. Reserving general remarks spon it, until we have gone through the other two reports, it may be observed that this report abounds in solecisms, which might easily be avoided in future, were a little attention bestowed upon the valuable works of Mr. Lindley Murray.—March 17.

C. M. J.

ON LIGHTING MINES

Sin,-The apparatus for testing gas, described in my last paper, is pe Culiarly adapted for lighting mines, without fear of explosion, or even mingling the unwholesome products of combustion with the confined air of the place. When we have a means of burning gas out of immediate contact with the surrounding atmosphere, it is evidently quite as easy to employ it a distance off for illumination, as it is, when only wanted for testing, to have it in the vicinity of the gasometers.

By lengthening the gas pipe of A, and the air pipe of B, these may be carried down the shaft of a mine, to an appa ratus constructed on the same principle as C, only much larger, lofsier and made of strong metal. Suppose we se-lect the form of a lamp-post pillar for C, with a metallic lantern at top, laving one or more b large thick glass lenses, or even plain plate glass, the whole closed by a door made to fit air-tight against vulcanised India-rubber. From the bottom of this pillar the gas-pipe from A, with the air-pipe from B, would ascend to the lantern to a small Argand gas burner. In this arrangement the ton of the lantern to a small Argand

with the air-pipe from B, would ascend to the lantern to a small Argand gas burner. In this arrangement, the top of the lantern would have to be made sufficiently capacious, to contain a moderate quantity of warm air supplied by the lamp, without overheating the lantern; or it might communicate, by a suitable plpe, with an Iron air-chamber, acting as a refrigerator; the communication with D then requiring only a moderately easy exhaustion into the gasometer, D.

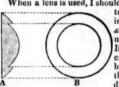
The exhaust tube, d, c, for taking away the products of combustion, must be sufficiently large, according to the duty it will have to accomplish. Several details, equally necessary, will occur in attempting to reduce this system to practice—as for example, that the gasometer B, instead of measuring ten times the capacity of A, may be replaced by two small gasometers, to be worked alternately, one refilling from the atmosphere, while the other is supplying the mine lights; and that in like manner two gasometers may represent the place of D, one blowing off the foul air, while the other is exhausting; or this process may, perhaps, be advantageously performed by a fan or an air pump. However, practice alone can determine the best methods of carring out these and other points of various importance.

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geously performed by a fan or an air pump. However, practice alone can determine the best methods of carring out these and other points of various importance.

The apparatus so far complete, the lantern might be, if requisite, protected by an outer glazed metal case, into which a portion of the visitated air from the interior, could pass through partitions of wire gauze. Thus guarded, should any accident happen to the inner glass, time would be allowed to turn off the gas and air from that particular lamp. The lighting of such lamps could be mechanically effected, without exposing the lantern to the atmosphere of the mine; as, by a small rod passing through a stuffing-box, carrying a lucifer match, enabling the operator to light it by friction, convey it to the gas jet, and withdraw it to one side. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the only precautions required would be, to have an air-tight lantern, to allow it a good supply of air before turning on the gas, and to have a light ready before doing the latter, by which means all danger would be avoided. Any number of these stationary lanterns might be employed; the safest kind would probably be circular ones, with one, two, three, or four strong glass lenses, from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, according as the light might have to be directed in different courses.

When a lens is used, I should recommend that peculiar construction patented by Mr. Bush for signal lamps, shown in the annexed diagram, A being a sectional, and Ba front view. A lens of this figure is not unlike one set in a glass prismatic ring.* Its illuminating power is extraordinary, and exceedingly beautiful and effective, distributing the rays of light, instead of bringing them to a focus: appearing, even at a great distance, like a miniature sun. Where an ordinary lens of this and other countries; and efficient measures with no loubt, be resorted to by enterprising mine proprietors, when a perfectly safe plan can be projected, to which the present one will, perhaps, be admitted as a fair approa



ore likely or happier schem Moorgate-street, March 12.

* See the principle elucidated by Sir David Brewster in his "Opiles," page 322; Dr Lardner's "Cyclopædia," 1832.

PENBURTHEN AND PENVIVIAN MINE, LANIVET, CORNWALL.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the above Mine was held on Friday, the 19th inst., at No. 9, Bank Chambers, in the City of London, when the reports of some of the most eniment rulneral surveyors were read, and the Committee having ascertained the probable results, have determined to commence without delay to develope the riches of this promising undertaking; and it is believed that within a very short period this mine will be classed amongst some of the most successful dividend paying mines in Cornwall; and, from the tenor of the reports and private information, little doubt (if any) can be entertained of there being a speedy a profitable relum.

The Right Hon. LORD ERSKINE, Chairman.

JOHN HOARE, Eq. GEORGE N. PAINE,
EDWARD E. MOLYNEUX. CHARLES STOVIN.

O THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WORTHING MINING TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having REGIVED a REQUISITION, duly signed by shareholders in the said Company, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, requesting an Extraordinary General Mecting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of making an alteration in the shares of the Company, and of issuing the shares now in the possession of the Company unappropriated, and to authorise such alterations or additions in the Deed of Settlement as may be found necessary, and to determine on any other question in connection with or arising from the above considerations,—do hereby CONVERE an EXTRAOR-DINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the WOITHING MINING COMPANY, to be HOLDEN on the 31st day of March inst., at Three o'clock, at the offices of the said Company, No. 90, 8t. Helen's-place, Bishopsque-street, in the City of London, Dated this 10th day of March, 1832.

By order of the Directors, HENRY PEET, Secretary Dated this 10th day of March, 1852.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN
MINING ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the NON-PAYMENT of CERTAIN ACCEPTANCES, given to the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association by the Mexican
and South American Company, and of the frivolous excuses made to me by the Secretary on behalf of certain parties—ex officio on the committee, and directors of both companies—for their neglect in not having called together, on the PRIET NON-PATMENT aforesaid, the committee of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, I invite such shareholders
as are desirous that the remaining assets of the Association should be realised under the
provisions of the Winding up Acts, to a PRIVATE PRELIMINARY MEETING, to be
HELD on the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock, at 15, Charles street, St. James's,
March 18, 1852.

OPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.-FOR SALE. I ARRES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—FOR SALE, it applied for soon, FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the ON-TONAGON COPPER MINING COMPANY, and FIVE THOUSAND SHARES in the SIGNOWIT COPPER MINING COMPANY. Both of these mines form part of the great mineral range lately discovered on Lake Superior. Also, ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHARES in the NORTH-WEST COPPER MINING COMPANY, one of the best mines now in operation.—For further particulars apply (pre-paid) to Mr. J. Y. Clurk, No. 7, Park-terrace, Maize-hill, Greenwich.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek ALLWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek connected with risk, should act only upon the connected information. Price sedom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits at the property. The bend file ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective, of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing naines of Cornwill and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other raines where discoveries have been already made, and the works sufficiently advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in unining, as well as railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or raise of standards.

GREAT BROADOAK CONSOLS MINE,In the parish of BROADOAK, between LISKEARD and BODMIN.

In the parish of BROADOAK, between LISKEARD and BODMIN.

Divided into 3000 shares, at £1 per share.

(A great portion of which are already taken by respeciable parties.)

This Mine is situate near the turnpike-road half way between Liskeard and Bodmin and is in a highly metalliferous district, held under lease from the Hon. Ann Baroness Granville, of Dropmore, Bucks, for the term of 21 years, at 1-15th dues. The extent of the sett is rarely surpassed, being nearly two miles on the run of the lodes. The work already done and available amounts to £300, which is reimbursed.

The two lead lodes already discovered are far beyond the ordinary description—one of which was accidentally discovered by the streamers, and somewhat assimilates to the Great Wheel Rose, whose riches have been so enormous, carrying a similar splendid flookan, it inches wide, with rich stones of aliver-lead ore disseninated throughout, the produce of which, for aliver and lead, is about £25 per ton. The two copper lodes are equally encouraging, and it is believed the mine will be in rich and profitable working at a very early period, as the ore is already seen at aurfaco.

Water power is unlimited, baving the River Fowey passing through the selt; and, from her peculiar position, a saving of several thousand pounds per annum will be effected—no steam power being required. The turnpike-road also adjoins the selt—a considerable advantage in conveying the ore to market.

The owner of the set reserves 300 shares, agreeably to the terms of the Cost-book, and the whole money received on the remaining 2500 shares will be strictly devoted to the purposes of the purchase of the sett, the working of the mine, and other incidental expenses connected therewith, under the control of a Committee of Management, to be elected at a General Meeting of shareholders.

The set has been inspected by the most experienced captains of mines in the neighbourhood; their reports are contained in the published prespectus.

Application for shares, and all further particulars, to be made to Mr. JAMES STRIDE-mining agent, Jamaica Coffee neous, Cornhill, London.

GREAT WHEAL AGAR CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE,—LANIVET AND LUXILLION, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES,—14, UNION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.

This extensive set is situated in the parishes of Lanviet and Luxillion, near St. Austell, and is granted to the present proprietors by the Hon. Anna Maria Agar. It is bounded on the east by the well known Trobell Consols, which adjoins Wheal Messer, Tretoil, and Tregulion Mines. Three strong tin iodes have already been discovered within a few fathoms of each other, one of which was worked to the depth of 20 fathoms only, and several hundred pounds worth of its over raised, and of the richest quality. The lodes are found embedded in strata where the kilias and granite meet, similar to South and West Caradon, Cara Brea, and Tresavean Mines, which are well-known to be the richest in the county.

West Caration, Carn Brea, and Tresaven sales in the court of the relative position it bears to the rich and preductive fin mines in the neighbourhood, coupled with the preceding facts, ender it apparent that no similar undertaking ever presented more favourable features, as a small outlay only will be required to bring it into a dividend paying state.

*** The Mine is at work, and there are 15 tons of very rich tin ore at surface.

Applications for prospectuses and shares can be made to Mr. Wm. Cowan, stock and are broker, 10. Tokenhouse yard; or to the Secretary, Mr. Pritchard, at the offices of te Company, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

sharebroker, 10, Tokenhouse yard; or to the Secretary, Mr. Pritchard, at the offices of the Company, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

OUTH MARIA MINE.—This Mine was suspended partly to effect a new lease for 21 years, which grant being now at the disposal of Captain P. Clymo, of Liskeard, he will, with his friends, JOIN in FORMING a new and respectable COMPANT, to effectually prove this more than promising undertaking. I an deputed to announce, that the managing part may be obtained by any approved respectable party who may be desirous of obtaining it. Gentlemen wishing to procure so legan an interest in the mine should immediately communicate their whiles to me, as the agent appointed to receive the same, and to form the new company.

I pledge myself to no limited time, and am free to close with the first desirable offer. The mine is situated on the Cornish bank of the River Tamar, and divided only by this stream from the Great Devon Consols Mine—the richest ever cut in England. In South Maria sett, five parallel east and west lodes, two cross-courses and two counters have been intersected. The engine shaft 11 feet by 9 feet, well timbered and divided, is 30 fathoms from grass, and 20 from the adit level, from which about 120 fathoms of cross-cets have been driven north and south, and the five cast and west lodes seen at that depth. No. 11 lode, south of the shaft, in this cut, was valued by the captain to be worth £6 per hout. The great south lode has been driven on about 20 fathoms; is 4 to 6 feet wide, which was orey throughout, rather hard in the brow of the hill, but going cast, towards the Great Devon Consols sett, altered much for the better, and was judged by miners who saw it underground, as likely soon to become a paying lode on approaching the flat ground near this river. The caunter cut, 6 fathoms north of the shaft, at the deep level, is 6 ft. wide, and showed fine stones of ore in the cross-cut; the machinery at that time being imperfect, the water completed us stopping the north cross-cu

fattions deep. The machinery comprises a water wheel, 20 feet by 12 breast, with crank flat-rods, bs, horse whims, ladders, shaft fittings, smiths' shop, requisite lots of iron, &c. Gentlemen wishing for further particulars touching conditions of tron, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for further particulars touching conditions of this grant, title &c., may gain such information by applying to the said Capt. P. Clymo, or his solicitor Mr. Sargeant, Liskeard.—I am also ready to correspond with parties for the immediate carrying into effect this proposed object, and early this spring resume working the mine.

King-street, Tavistock, March 16, 1852.

J. SECCOMBE.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES, With a capital of £72,000, in shares of £1 each, of which it is at present propo

No further call to be made, the Company being under the law of "Commandite," to Deed: will have to be signed.

This Company is formed under a concession of an extensive mineral district in the Grand Ducky of Baden, situated within 36 hours of Loudon, and held under Charter from His Royal Highness the Grand Duck, granted originally to the Mining Association of Baden. The little is indisputable, being a direct grant from the Crown, at the moderate royally of 1-30th of the nett profits.

The setts belonging to this Company comprise rich veins of native silver, silver-lead, copper and cobalt, situated in a district which has from time immomorial been celebrated for its great metallic wealth, and consist of three silver-lead mines of unusual extent situated in the Münsterthal, near Müllichin, a station on the rallway from Heldeberg to Basle, and of two mines in the Heubachgien, failing into the valley of the Kinzig, at a short distance from Offerburg, near Baden Baden, which are extremely rich in native silver and cobalt oves.

The Mining Association of Baden has ceded to this company the whole of those rich

short deather on therourg, near basic basics, when are extensely rich in latter silver and cobatt ores.

The Mining Association of Baden has ceded to this company the whole of those rich mines, together with the extensive crushing and dressing machinery, smelting and refining farmaces, completely fitted, and in working order, with the tools, appurtenances, water-courses, and other rights, on which was tunns have been expended, for a moderate price, which they have agreed to take entirely in shares; thus proving their confidence in the value of the undertaking, and their desire to retain their interest in it. By this arrangement, this company secures the co-operation of a highly influential body of shareholders in Germany, including names of the highest distinction; while, at the same time, the entire and absolute control of all operations is vested in the board of directors in London, but with the advantage of a committee at Carlsvule, who will carry out the arrangements agreed to, and, under instructions, represent the directors in all local matters.

A detailed report, from Captain Matthew Francis, is published in another column of the Mining Journal.

The attention of the public is invited to the fine specimens of the native aliver ore from ne mines, which have excited the admiration of the most competent judges, and may be sen at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses, with full particulars and forms of application for shares, may be ob-ained after Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the temporary offices of the company, 2, Charlotte-ow, Mansion House; and of Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, steckbrokers, 2, Royal Ex-

THE TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT—CHALLENGE TO THE LIFE-BOATS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Especially to the Prize Life-boat, or any Boat the Committee may appoint. To the Admiralty Committee Life-boat, or any Boat the Committee may appoint. To the Magazine Life-boat, belonging to the Liverpool Dock Trustees, or any other of their Boats they may appoint. To any Boat belonging to the "National Institution for the Preservation of Life from

To any Boat belonging to the S. F. and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society."

To any Boat belonging to the S. F. and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society."

The trials to come off during the month of March, in a north or north-westerly gale, in Liverpool Bay. The object of this Challenge is to prove, practically, what Life-boats are the most efficient under all circumstances.

are the most emician under an circumstances.

1. The boats to be towed out by steamers against head-wind and sea, with single hawsers, for three or four miles. The crews to be on board the steamers.

2. The steamers to come about and tow the boats before wind and sea for one or two miles; the hawsers to be paid off to not less than 40 fathoms. The object of this is to prove that the boats cannot be "swamped, upset, or waterlogged," and be ready for immediate service.

indee that the locate cannot be "swampen, spec, or waterlogged, and he team."

3. The steamers to heave about head to wind; the crews to board the boats and beach on a lee shore through the surf; part of each crew to land, then re-embark and row out against the surf to the steamers. Letting go anchors previous to besching not allowed.

4. The boats to start at a given signal, and pull against wind and sea to a point named.

5. The boats to anchor for 10 minutes in broken water, with springs on cables, so as to keep them nearly broadside to the surf, the crews to be on the windward gunwales.

6. Boats to work under canvass, using every means in their power to get to windward.

7. Boats to start at a signal, and run back to Liverpopi before the wind.

Note.—The Tubular Life-boat will accomplish all that is here stated.

Aber-Hirsant, Bala, North Wales, Feb. 23, 1852.

H. T. RICHARDSON.

Arswers are requested to be addressed to H. T. Richardson, Esq., 10, Montpellier-ter., New Brighton, Cheshire.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing cross, and directly opposite Bedfard-strost), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clo.k Tower urea).

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CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY,

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CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY,
PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

Capital £100,000, in 160,000 shares, of £1 each, to be paid up in full on aliotment, and
no further liability.
CHAIRMAN.

The VISCOUNT DRUMLANRIG, M.P., George-airest, Hanever-square, and Glen Stuart,
Dumfriesalire.

Discount Drumlank Company of the Company of the Viscount of Cornwail, No. 41, Greenatreet, Hyde Park
The Hon. DENIS ARTHUR BINGHAM, Portland-street, and Newbrook, County Mayo,
Ireland

Ireland
Sir PHILIP CLARKE, Bart., Westbourne Park Villas, and Oak Hall, East Barnet
Cellonel ROBERT DOUGLAS, R.A., C.B., &c., Esher, Surrey
GEORGE COX, Esq., 29, Mecklenburgh-square, and Dunton Lodge, Essex
SAMUEL FENNELL, Esq., 14, St. Mary Aze, and Arlington-square
WILLIAM MATTS, Esq., 17, Relgrave-street
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq., Essex-court, Temple, and Bloomfield-street, Westbourneterrore.

WILLIAM FALENCOX, 22, 12822 TEST TO THE TAIL TO THE TAIL THE TAIL

Jesse Balderston Quinby, Esq., Kingsland-crescent, and Bromley, Middlesex
With power to form a Local Doard in Australia.

Jesse Balderston Quinby, Esq., C.E. (late engineer to Booker Gold Mining Companies, Carolina and Virginia; the Chanca and Hualianca Silver Mines, Peru, &c)

Bankers—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-sireet.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-sireet.

Bankers—Messrs. Kartin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-sireet.

Bankers—Messrs. Expkyn Brothers, Change-alley, Cornhill.

Auddrons—To be elected by the shareholders.

Scherkars protem.—Mr., John Simpson.

Solicitos—William Henry Orchard, Eq., 11, Staple Inn.
Agest is Pors Pinlip—Hichard Cox. Esq.

The Central Australian Gold Mining Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on gold mining operations in the colony of Port Pillip, with energy, economy, and capital, which alone are required to bring the undertaking to a successful issue.

With this view, and in order to commence operations without delay, and thus secure those lumeness results of which the colonists are evidently unable to avail themselves, the directors have dispatched (by the "Mary Harrison," which left Pylmouth on the 8th 18th. their assayer and metallurgist, Thomas Warre Harriot, Eq., for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the most advantageous site for the company's operations and his instructions are, to proceed in the first instance to Ballaret and Mount Alexander.

The Deed of Settlement of the company is now in course of preparation, and has a Applications for the security.

lexander.

The Deed of Settlement of the company is now in course of preparation, and has alady been laid before counsel; and when complete, due notice will be given.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the brokers; or to the secretary

THE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £500,000, in 100,000 shares, of £5 cach.—Deposit £1 per share.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq. JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Alderman, M.P.

Jahn Addis, Esq.

Robert Brooks, Esq.

William Fane de Salls, Esq.

William Lewis Grant, Esq.

William Lewis Grant, Esq.

William Lewis Grant, Esq.

William Lewis Grant, Esq.

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Jqhn Addis, Esq.

Robert Brooks, Esq.
John Dulin Brown, Esq.
Joseph Brown, Esq.
Joseph Brown, Esq.
Joseph Brown, Esq.
William Lewis Grant, Esq.
Joseph Brown, Esq.
Joseph Brown, Esq.
William Lewis Grant, Esq.
John Macdonnell, Esq.
William Loftus Lowndes, Esq.
John Macdonnell, Esq.
Charles Morris, Esq.

Manages—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Manages—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.
Auditorss—Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.; William Henderson, Esq.
Solicitor—William Lodden, Esq. 28, Bedford-place,
Brokers—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street,
Secretarry pre tem—Robert C. Dalgleish, Esq.

No. 6, QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The managers of this company were called upon by many influential friends to form an association for gold mining in the Australian colonies, and having for some time past contemplated and planned the establishment of works in London for the reception and reduction of rich gold and silver ores, they determined upon recommending that the two objects should be combined, and that a company should be formed with an ample capital for these purposes.

an association for gold mining in the Australian colonies, and having for some time past contemplated and planned the establishment of works in London for the reception and reduction of rich gold and silver ores, they determined upon recommending that the two objects should be combined, and that a company should be formed with an ample capital for these purposes.

The first step was to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, which they are now enabled to announce has been obtained.

This Charter limits the liability of the shareholder to his subscription of £5 per share. It empowers the company to purchase, take, and hold mines or mineral grants and lands in any part of the Australian colonies,—

To purchase gold and silver ores and concentrated gold and silver stuffs in Australia, and import them into England,—

And to purchase, take, and hold lands, and to erect works, buildings, and machinery for the reduction of the same in any part of Great Britain,—

And, further, to increase the capital, if required.

The objects of the company are—

The working of gold or silver mines and alluvial deposits of gold in the best parts of Australia in a systematic manner.

The erection of works in Australia, near the mines, where the ores produced by this company, as well as those raised by other companies, and by individual miners, may be concentrated for shipment to England.

And the establishment of works in London for the economical reduction of the richer classes of gold and silver ores.

It will be obvious that a large capital may be required, and very profitably employed, in carrying out the objects above stated; but the amount for which provision is made can only be wanted, and will only be called for, in case the successful working of the concern renders it necessary.

The sum raised by the first deposit—viz., £100,000, may probably prove ample; and no more than an additional sum of £100,000, in two instalments of 10s. each, will be called up without the anchoring the supervision of the concern renders to her first d

its own mines, parity by those purchased from the alarge extent by ores consigned to the company for reduction at a per centage upon to a large extent by ores consigned to the company for reduction at a per centage upon. There is reason to believe, therefore, that a company formed with these views and objects, under the supervision of a board of directors sufficient on the one hand to guarantee to the shareholders that the funds will be honestly and judiciously applied, and, on, the other, to give confidence to the local authorities and colonists, will open unusual sources of wealth to the shareholders. The managers are, however, unable, and will not, therefore, pretend to form calculations or estimates of profit based upon specimens or imaginary quantities of ore, delusive as such statements always are to those unacquainted with mining affairs, and valueless to those who understand them, but relying upon the evidence before them, they reckon upon a large return for the capital invested, and, therefore, do not hesitate to place the undertaking with every confidence before the public.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place; or to Messrs. Hill, Farectt, and Hill, 29, Threadneodie-street, on or before Taos-day, the 23d instant.—March 16, 1852.

Approximate and the place; or to Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneone-Sirven, un of David day, the 23d instant.—March 16, 1859.

TREMONT ESTATES.—Having been requested to be present at the various meetings of the solicitors of the Nouveau Monde, Golden Mountain, Quarts Rock, Mariposa, and Mineurs Beiges Gold Mining Companies, during the investigation of all the notarial copies of deeds, documents, &c., produced by Mr. Duncan on behalf of Mr. T. D. Sargent, and of the original deeds and original lotters produced by Mr. Hoffman on the part of Colonel J. G. Fremont, I am required to certify that the report drawn out by the said solicitors met with my entire concurrence, stating that "there is no absolute sale of the Mariposa estates from Colonel Fremont to Mr. Sargent; that any conveyance from Colonel Benton to Mr. Sargent is subject to certain conditions, have not been, and never will be, compiled with, and that there never was, and never will be, any confirmation or ratification of such conditional sale;" which statements and report I do hereby certify and confirm accordingly. I am also, in justice to Colonel Fremont and to Mr. Hoffman, bound to declare that, as between principal and agent, the letters of Colonel Fremont are perfectly straightforward and thoroughly confidential towards Mr. Hoffman throughout: also, on the part of Mr. Hoffman, that the agency has been conducted by him in an honourable and business-like manner—his powers remain to this hour unrevoked; further, I am informed that Colonel Fremont himself is now on his passage from California to London, with the object and for the purpose of personally rejecting the proposed "arrangement" between Colonel Benton, Mr. Flandin, and Mr. Sargent.

J. WADDELL, No. 26, Throgmorton-street; March 17, 1852.

Lite undersigned, hereby certify that I was instructed by a number of directors of the conditions and the title declared by the month of the conditions and the title declared by the surface of the purpose of the declared by an under of director

Sargent.

March 17, 1852.

Lithe undersigned, hereby certify that I was instructed by a number of directors of three gold mines upon the Fremont Estate to inspect the deeds, documents, and letters in the hands of Mr. Duncan trotching the title to that estate. I accordingly saw the title which Mr. Duncan produced, and, upon inspection of the same, was entirely satisfied that the agreements for leases executed by Dayrid Hoffmann, Eq., Li.D., were perfectly valid; in consequence of which I advised my clients to that effect. I afterwards inspected all the documentary evidence, letters, &c., in the hands of Mr. Hoffman, which thoroughly castinged ms; and I fully concar in and confirm the report referred to, and the above casting ms; and I fully concar in and confirm the report referred to, and the above casting ms; and I fully concar in and confirm the report referred to, and the above

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COM-ARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors beg to state, for the Information of the Shareholders of this
Company, that, in conformity with the arrangements previously announced, the DEPUTATION selected for the purpose of verifying the title and value of the Carrens Creek
Mine and Property, accompanied by William Hance, Esq., president of the Company in
California, and the Hon. D. W. Murphy, left Liverpool for California on Wednesday last.
The deputation consists of Thomas Hawes, Esq., one of the Directors of the Company;
Theophilus Sandenma, Esq., of the Stock Exchange; and Frederic Alonso Carrington,
Esq., a gentleman formerly in the service of the New Zealand Company, and row appointed in consequence of the high testimonials he produced from Sir Rederick Murchison, Benjamin Hawes, Esq., late Under Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Rennige,
C.E., H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen of eminence.

By order,
Allhallows-chambers, Lombard-street, March 16, 1852.

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COM-PANY.—The RECEIPTS given by the bankers upon payment of Letters of Allot-ment, may be now EXCHANGED for SCRIP CERTIFICATES by application at the Company's offices.

Allhallows-chambers, Lombard-street, March 17, 1852.

SACRAMENTO GOLD AND QUICKSILVER MINING,

ACRAMENTO GOLD AND QUICKSILVER MINING, CRUSHING, GOLD DREDGING, SMELTING, AND REFINING COMPANY. OFFICES, -2, BUCKLERSBURY.

NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED from London applicants after SATURDAY, the 20th, nor from the Country after SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

By order of the board, G. DAVIS, Secretary Applications for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the Secretary of the 60th pany, and to the following agents:—Lane and Perry, 12, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; William Croadson Tunstall, Albion Chambers, Small-street, Bystol; Archibald Cuthill Mowbray, 42, George-street, Edinburgh; Dixon and Dow, 25, Gordon-street, Glasgow; T. W. Flint and Co., No. 4, Bowl-alley-lane, Hull; Haselden and Son, 37, Castle-street, Liverpoof; John Dancatt, Newall's buildings, Market-street, Manchester; Ebenezer Smith and Son, 1, George-street, Shoffield; Burbeck, Worcester; Bell and Briggs, Leeds.

GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley, OLD MINES.—W. CIKOSSKILLI, IFORWOPKS, BEVEFICY, Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS to GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boliers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwts. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding parts warranted to grind 50,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing parts can be replaced for 2d, per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra.

would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra.

THE GWYNNE PUMP FOR MINES, SHIPS, DRAINAGE WORKS, STEAM and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WATER WORKS, and every description of EMPLOYMENT in which POWER and EFFICIENCY are SOUGHT to be OBTAINED, with economy and a general applicability to all circumstances. This Pump, which is acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto employed, is SUPPLIED by Mr. JOHN GWYNNE, under guarantee against innovation of any kind against the holders of obsolete patients. Orders addressed to No. 1, Agar-street, Strand, London, will receive immediate-efficient—Local peculiarities of situations provided for special arrangements — Testimonials forwarded to parties requiring them.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants,
Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations,
that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT
SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all similations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornyal.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND O ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CUNTRACTORS, AND OTERS.—The Advertiser, having just completed superintending the erections of an extensive water-works, consisting of a pair of Cornish pumping engines, 100-horse power, engine house, boiler house, lodge, cottages, &c., in the Gother style; very extensive storage and service reservoirs, filter beds, and tanks, several miles of brick culverts and drainage pipes, and about 70 miles of iron piping, with surveys and levelling connected therewith, is now OFEN to a RE-ENGAGE-EINT to SUPERINTEED the ERECTIONS of BUILDINGS, or EARTHWORK, PUDDLING, &c., on behalf of engineers, or to carry out the same on behalf of a contractor.—Testimonials and further information by addressing Mr. Hughes, Duffield, Derbyshire.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT IN LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORKES STRIKING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Pull's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM - ENGINES, STEAM-PACKET COMPANIES, BREWERS, AND COAL MERCHANTS.
In consequence of Notice issued under the Sewers Act of 1851, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, every furnace employed in the working of steam-engines shall be altered so as to consume its own smoke, the Undersigned would be glad to enter into an ARRANGEMENT with Proprietors of Steam engines, Coal Merchants, or any party requiring coal, for a SUPPLY of their GELLIA STEAM-PACKET COAL, shipped at Swansea, which is perfectly free from smoke, thereby avoiding the necessity of altering their existing arrangements.

** The coal has been satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth, and is in extensive ust no of the largest breweries in South Wales, as also by several steam engines.

Swansea, Dec. 22, 1861.

Swansea, Dec. 22, 1851.

TO PAPER MAKERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
M. KEMOND, 37, GREAT CHARLES-STREET, BIRMINGHAM, begs to call the
attention of Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers to a PATENTED MACHINE, for the
MANUFACTURE of BAGS of an insproved description, either in paper or infoil, which
may be seen in operation upon his premises, The machine is simple in construction, but
most efficient in its operation, and each machine can produce bags of different sizes, not
only in heighth but in breath, and the name of the party using the bag may be imprinted
upon it by the same operation.—Licenses for its use may be obtained as above.

Birmingham, February 25, 1852.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undergoed, ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopskate Foundry, Skinner-street,

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,—MANUFACTURERS OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, or a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattingon's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chileride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—It being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of coxide of lead—It being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of cale of lead.

Now, there is orasson to conclude that corbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years I has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very declided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have that abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond al important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LDS, OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LDS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 t.ms. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,—
—the saving of coat being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker
and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil out turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called
falting, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good
qualities as a paint.

cance to the notice of consumers, both on account of his economy and its intri-ualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chamical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastic-on-Tyme, Jan. 1, 1852.

RIDER'S HOTEL, No. 46, SALISBURY-SQUARE, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.
CENTRICAL—AIRY—QUIET—MODERATE.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,
AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and
PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALGUITA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the
30th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.
The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the
3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about
the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by
these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON,
MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON
to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of March, and of alternate
mouths thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their
steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 1st April, and 1st of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 20th
March, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels,
and goods from BOMBAY and WESIERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the
month to Maita, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suce by the
Honourable East India Company's steamers,
MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.

ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

N.B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Ponsang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rate
of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rate
of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c.
apply at the company's

RIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a BONUS, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period ending 31st December, 1831. will be PAID to shareholders in this Corporation, free of income tax, on and after the 29th inst. Applications for the warrant and for payment thereof, must be made to the accountant, at his office, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 12 and 2. By order of the Court of Directors, W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager Walbrook, London, March 18, 1852.

RIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, WALBROOK,
LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
HARRY GEOIGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman.
R. HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
W. S. Binry, Esq.,
J. L. Bonhote, Esq.,
Adam Duff, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.
The court of directors grant drafts in sets and latters of credit on Bombay. Calcutte.

BANKER—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The court of directors grant drafts in sets and letters of credit on Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Madras, and Singapore—the rates for which may be ascertained at their office in Walbrook.

Letters of credit on the same places may also be obtained at the Dublin office and branches of the Provincial Bank of Iteland, and the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburks and beauther.

branches of the Provincial Bank of Iteland, and the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.

Circular notes, for the use of travellers on the Continent and to India overland, are also issued free of charge.

The Corporation undertakes the agency of parties connected with India, receiving pay, pensions, dividends, &c., and the purchase and sale of English and Indian securities.

The Corporation undertakes to effect remittances by its own drafts to and from India, Ceylon and Chins, free of charge, to make investments in the Government loans in India, or in bank or other shares, at a charge of one half per cent. commission, and to receive the dividends thereon for parties in Europe without charge; also to collect bills at a charge of 1 per cent. and postage.

Interest is allowed by the Corporation on deposits from shareholders and constitutents, and from officers of the services in India, Ceylon, and China, when the mobility minimum balance amounts to £100 and upwards.

Applications for credits to be established abroad must be sent in not less than three days before dispatch of the mail, otherwise they will be deferred until the mail following.

Bills for collection in the colonies, and other transactions involving correspondence by the Overland Mail, also applications for drafts and letters of credit are required to be sent in one clear day before the day of dispatch.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M. W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (Incorporated by Charter), besides transacting all ordinary Banking business,
Continues to ALLow—
ON DEPOSITS for six months, 3 per cent, per annum; and en sums for sherter peides and at call—interest varying with the amount and time in Bank;

riods and at call—interest varying with the amount.

And Grants—
CASH CREDITS for indefinite periods, on sufficient securities, at 1 per cent. commission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per cent. per annum interest on the balance only at debit; and
LOANS for short periods on marketable socurities, at rates varying with the circum-

LOANS for short periods on anaectasts seems for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the Bank and its Branches, or sent by post on application.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Corporation, will be HOLDEN at the offices of the Company, 70, Cheapside, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March inst., at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for
the reception of the annual report of the Directors of the said Company, for the declaration of a dividend, the election and re-election of Directors and Auditors of thesaid Company, and for any other general business usually transacted at an annual general meeting
of the said Company.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.

DROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Offices,—No. 76, Cheapside, London.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 40.

OFFICES,—No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CHARMAN—SIT J. D. PAUL, Bart, 217, Strand.

DEPUTY-CHARMAN—G. B. HARRISON, Eq., 24, Great Tower-street.

Take of Pramums,

Tickets insuring against accident for a single journey, whatever its length, may be obtained at most railway stations, at the following rates:—

2d. ditho 300 in a second-class carriage.

2d. ditho 300 in a second-class carriage.

1d. ditto 200 in a third-class carriage.

For the convenience of frequent travellers, periodical tickets are issued, which give the holder the option of travelling in any class carriage, and on any railway, and may be obtained of the various agents, or at the offices of the Company.

To INSURE,—£1000, at an annual premium of 29s.

200,

These sums to be paid to the legal representatives of the holder in the event of fatal accident while travelling by railway, with proportionate compensation to himself in cases of personal injury.

N.B.—During little more than two years that this Company has been in operation, it has paid £6113 in satisfaction of claims, distributed over 194 cases of accident.

N.B.—During Mitch more than two years that this Company has been in operation, it has paid £6113 in satisfaction of claims, distributed over 194 cases of accident.

N.B.—During Mitch March, 1852.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED RATCHET JACKS. MANUFACTURED BY



is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

rancing of site to made the		NING SHA	RE LIST.	TOO MENTERS STREETS	Shares. 128 Wheal Pienty (copper), Redruth	31 4
	Phillack , Talybont, Wales ust , Talybont, Wales ust , Tavistock Devon oudbrightshire st; Just r), St. Just tgomeryshire per), Callington, Cornwall in), Illogan ap, Cornwall in), Camborne, Cornwall iganshire pper), Tavistock ,), Camborne pper), Tavistock oper), Calstock r), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall ory, Illogan, Cornwall	£3 181	. 18 19 2 14 0 to	Jan., 1852 6 0 to Jan.	4000 Wheal Russell (copper), Tsylstock 5000 Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor, Devon. 1024 Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin) 1024 Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth 1020 Wheal Susan, Breage and Growan 1020 Wheal Susan, Breage and Growan 1020 Wheal Tressiry (copper), Gwennap 1020 Wheal Tressiry (copper), Gwennap 1026 Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop,), Redru 126 Wheal Union (copper), Redruth 1034 Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth 1030 Wheal Williams (copper) 1030 Wheal Williams (copper) 1030 Wheal Williams (copper) 1031 Wheal Uny (tin and copper) 1032 Wheal Williams (copper) 1033 Wheal Williams (copper) 1034 Wheal Williams (copper) 1036 Wheal Williams (copper) 1037 Wheal Williams (copper) 1038 Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beatfertis 1038 Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beatfertis 1038 Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	2
3715 General Mining Company 100 Goginan (tead), Cardiganis 96 Great Councils (copper), G 11000 Great Folgooth (tin), St. A 119 Great Werk (tin), Ger.nee 1014 Herodefox (leal), near Li 1000 Holybrad (copper), near T 756 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Lewis (tin and copper), S 160 Levant (copper and tin), S 160 Levant (copper and tin), S	Tywarucauii for Iroland (copper and lead) shire, Wales Gwennap, Cornwali Austeil elskeard, Cornwali per), Callington Tipperary), Kirkeudbright St, Erth St, Jost	1	334 45 0 10 243 0 10 1 242 10 1 242 10 1 244 5 0 10 1 10 per ct. p. 334 45 per cent. 440 0 353 6 8 J. 0 2 10 5 127 0 to F 0 7 6 1 25 0 to F 3 0 to I 1 25 0 to F	1843 Mar., 1852 10 0 to March D. ann. div 10 per cent. Jun 1. to June 10 per ct. 4 year Jan., 1851 0 2 to Sept. Sopt. 0 2 to Sept. To Aug. 0 2 6 to Aug. Feb., 1844 Feb., 1844 1847. 3 0 to 1847. Sopt.1851 0 5 in Sept. 1st Aug. 0 10 to Aug. 1st Aug. 0 10 to Aug. 1st Aug. 0 10 to Aug.	1024 Carephilly and Carfnion, South Wales. 1024 Carephilly and Carfnion, South Wales. 1024 Clijlah and Wentworth (in & co.), Redyu 1000 Cockley Beck (copper) 211 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer. 6000 Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper) 5000 Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clir 768 Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey. 1526 Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey.	es 3j 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 42 42 42 44 45
3000 Morlyn (lead), Fint	aid (copper, lead, and coal) in), Fool Camborne por and thi), Illogan Blasey and tin), Perransabuloe Linkinghorne iny Leinnt St. Cloer defauth, Cornwall pper), Illogan Just, Gernwall pper and tin) Brenge 1 ve'a Vean (copper), Cornwall	2 7 7 6 4 190 100 180 100 180 100 180 100 180 100 180 100 10	655 0 to 1 1 0 6 to 6 7 1 0 6 to 6 7 1 0 0 0 to 6 7 1 0 0 to F 190 235 0 to 1 235 0 to 3 1 1 to 5 20 9 to 8 20 9 to 8 20 9 to 8 20 9 to 8 20 0 to	1st Feb. 15 0 to Feb.	1924 East Buller (copper), near Redruth 128 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 256 East Wheal Rashleigh, Laureath 250 East Wheal Resth, St. Ives. 250 East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock 250 East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock 250 East Wheal Russell (copper), South Molton 250 East Wheal Russell (copper), South Molton 250 East Wheal Consols (tin and coppor). 250 East Wheal Agar (tin and coppor). 250 East Wheal Russell (tin and	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Tiperoff (copper and Hir), 7 512 Trebane (elver-lead), Meni 5000 Treleigh Cousols (copper), 96 Tresavean (copper), Gweni 120 Trethellan (copper), Gweni 120 Treviskey and Barrier (cop 100 Trampet Consols (tin), nea 200 United Mines (copper), Gweni 204 Weilington (copper), Gweni 205 Weilington (copper), Lity 206 West Providence (tin), St. 206 Wieal Bassel (copper), Iliq 206 Wieal Bassel (copper), Gweni 206 Wieal Buller (copper), Gweni 207 Wieal Buller (copper), Gweni 208 Wieal Friendly (tin), St. A 128 Wheal Friendly (tin), St. A 128 Wheal Friendly (copper) 3000 Wieal Golden Consols (silv	d), Beeralston near Pool, Hilogan nhenlot), Redruth nnap, Cornwall nnap, Cornwall npper), Gwennap ar Helston wonnap , Perranuthnoe iskeard, Cornwall Erth ogan wonnap, Cornwall drath drath drath drath odrath Agnes Devon Yerlond, Porranzabuloe U Lelant denlenlot rnwall	7 104 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 3 to 0 1 3 to 0 1 3 to 0 1 3 to 0 1 4 5 to 1 5 to 3 1 5 to 5	Det., 1847 0 5 Oct. 1847 1848 1848 1847 1848 1847 1848	2010 St. Agnes Boacon (in and copper).	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
240 When Reeth (tin), Un) Le 198 When Stoten (tin and copp 520 Wheal Trolawny (aliver-lo 1024 Wheal Tromayne (tin and 8000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5000 Alten Mining Company (cop	ppper), Camborne, Cornwall oad), Liskeard, Cornwall cop), Gwinear, Cornwall w ppper), Norway Brazi opper), Cuba (copper), Cuba (ciron & coal), Nova Scotia (, Mexico Duba Irazil descico Ar	FOREIGN MINES. ### 146	120 0	Feb. 4 10 to Feb. Feb. 1852 5 0 to Feb. April, 1851 2 0 to May Dec. 0 10 to Dec. Marchi852 25 p. ct. March Lar., 1848 26c., 1844 27. to Jan. 1852 27. to Jan. 1850 8s. to Oct., 1850 ane, 1851 10s. June, 1851 ec., 1851 17. to Dec., 1851 ed. 1856 44. in 1866	266 Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear 1024 Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham 1024 Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard. 1024 Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn 1020 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron 1030 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron 1030 Wheal Fanny (lead) 1030 Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard 1030 Wheal Lennon, Germoe 10300 Wheal Peru (silver-lead), Cornwall 1030 Wheal Samson, St. Teath 1030 Wheal Samson, St. Teath 1030 Wheal Samson, St. Teath 1031 Wheal Syden, Plympton 1030 Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Chims 1034 Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard 1034 Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Meal Venton (silver-lead), Wheal Chims 1034 Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Uskeard	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1
Shares. 940 968 Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny 968 Ball and Lanarth (copper), G 960 Bistopatone (silver-lead), Gl 960 Bistopatone (silver-lead), Gl 960 Bistopatone (rion), Sonth Wal 1024 Bodmin Consols (lead), Wad 1024 Bodmin Consols (lead), Wad 1024 Bodesial and Kanpean (tin), 1034 Boringdon Park (alver-lead) 240 Boscean (tin), St. Just 2400 Boscean (tin), St. Just 2400 Braich Goeh Siate and Slab 2529 Braich Goeh Siate and Slab 2520 Braich Goeh Siate and Slab 2520 Bryan-Arian (lead), Wales 2520 Bryan-Arian (lead), Cardigan 7500 Bryan-Arian (lead), Cardigan 7500 Bryan-Arian (lead), Cardigan	HICH HAVE SOLD ORES. Paid. Last Price.	Present Price 1024 Mill Po 2000 Molland 1 2000 Molland 2000 Molland 2000 Molland 2000 Morth 1 2000 Morth	cool (tin and copper), St. Hilary dd (copper). Gollan (tin and copper), Camborne os (tead), Cardiganshire	Paid. Last Price. Present Price. 3	12000 Annotio Bay Mining Association copper), 19000 Australian (copper), South Australia, 2320 Kinzighal Mining Association (silver), 6 12000 Liguanea and General Mining Company of South Australia (load), Spain	Jamaica 1 2 3 Jermany 2 2 Jermany 2 3 Jermany 2 3 Jermany 2 4 Jermany 2 4 Tucs, Wed. Thurs. Friday.
1000 Calstock Consols (copper) - 4090 Calstock Consols (copper) - 2000 Carbona (tin and copper), Ci 1055 Carvannal (copper), Gwenna 200 Cefa Bruno (lead), Cardigam 3000 Charlestown United (tin), Co 1024 Chypraso (tin and copper), S 2009 - 5004 Mayr Fool (lead), Llaw 2510 Coper Battom (copper), Cr 900 Court Grango (silver-lead), C 1000 Corak-y-Mwyn (lead), Llaw 2510 Corak-y-Mwyn (lead), Llaw 2510 Corak-y-Mwyn (lead), Calston (copper), Cr Cano and Bajawan (copper), Cr Cano and	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1024 Penzan 1000 Peter 10	nee Consols (tin) Sancreed Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper) ro (tin), St. Agnes r and Lancarrow (copper and tin) Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe ydol and Bachelddon (lead) Wales. Ill (tin), Tavistock arne (copper and tin), Gwinear ford Counbe (tin) Godolphin (copper), Breage Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv-load) Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	44	Australian Freehold All - \$ Australian Freehold All - \$ Australian Freehold All - \$ British Australian Gold All - \$ British Australian Gold All - \$ St. John del Rey 15 25 25 Cobre Copper. 40 30 2 2 2 2 2 2 English and Aust. Cop. 2 2 2 2 2 2 English and Aust. Cop. 2 2 2 2 2 2 Golden Mountain All - 4 General All - 4 Nouveau Monde All 5 4 5 4 5 Santlago de Cuba - 10 6 6 6 Tincroft 7 - United Mexican All - West Mariposa All CORNISH STEAM Thenumber of pumping-enginesreported for the of coals consumed being 1081 tons lifting. in the a	### 44 ######
3900 Dairhiew (copper and lead), Darau (aliver-lead), Cardiga 7100 Darau (aliver-lead), Durith 14155 Darau (aliver-lead), Durith 14155 Darau (aliver-lead), Durith 14155 Darau (aliver-lead), Durith 1516 Darau (aliver-lead), Darau (aliver-lea	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1024 Tranna 1024 Tranna 1024 Tranna 1024 Tregord 1000 Tralows	ack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	efcoals consumed being 1081 tons, lifting, in the a fathoms high—the average duty of the whole is, the by the consumption of a busile of coal.—The following the theorem of the work of the whole is, the Great Work Leed's 60-in. 90. 55,343. East Pool. 60-in.ch 975. 50,012. S. W. Frances 75-in. 11-0. 74,519. Treleigh Con. Garden's 60-in.10 25. 34,365. East Wh. Rose. Pentrose's 85. 10-0. 90,306. Ditto Michel's 85-in. 10 0. 88,228. (3), Length of stroke; (4), Load in pounds; (5), (6), Strokes per minute; (7), Consumption of coal by consuming 1 busile of coal; (9), Lifted 1 foot be compared to the coal of the c	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (15·2 8·3 9180 60·7 18 14·5 8·7 1968 80·4 813·8 8·2 2444 61·2 19 81·7 1824 49·4 814 34·4 51·2 16 9 3·2 16 0 6·2 3 14·3 4·5 2764 6·2 3 16·3 6·2 3 14·3 4·5 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3
132 East Wheat Leisure (copper) 1024 East Wheat Leisure (copper) 1024 East Wheat Margaret (tin at 1034 East Wheat Margaret (tin at 1035 Ecton Mountain (paid-up al 1036 Ecton Mountain (paid-up al 1036 Ecton Mountain (lead & cop 1036 East Leisure Lianflaungely- 1036 Garrie (lead), Filat 1036 Garrie (lead), Filat 1036 Gonamena (copper), St. Clet 1037 Great Beam (in), Roche an 1030 Great Beam (in), Roche an 1030 Great Cowardi (aliver-lead), 1034 Great Wheat Alfred (copper)	r), Perran. 14 11 and copper) 24 34 hares) 10 12 p.), Statfordsh 24 34 Groythin 62 34 Merioneth 2 2 14 ver 49 12 piper) Rodruth 884 22 piper) Rodruth 884 21 n St. Austell 15 12 p. Merioneth 2 14 p. Merioneth 2 15 p. Merioneth 3	3072 Wheat	n Consols (tin), St. Ive's ce (copper), Heiston lan (tin and copper). Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon. Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon. Wines (copper) and tin), Tavistock Consols (copper), Hingan jing-Dons (copper), Phillack lasset (copper), Hingan jing-Dong (tin), Sancreed oway Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey loginan (sliver-lead), Cardiganshire ar Consols (copper), St. Blazey eton (copper), Cambone for the copper), Lingan irethelian (copper), Gwennap viteal Transury (copper), Hogan Viteal Transury (copper), Gwinear Viteal Virgin (tin), Sancreed Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter Bai (tin), St. Just Ennis (lead), St. Erme Ennis (lead), St. Erme	100 11	Darlasion.—On the 28th Feb. we noticed the deat over the pulley at Messrs. Addenbrooke's colliery, week, in order that a boy named W. Smith, who we cover sufficiently to give evidence. On hearing an hie jury, after being locked up for three hours, foun James Lappage, the engine man," and expressed a placing a banksman at the pit during night work wir casualty occur, it would be with great difficulty tha with the engine man. Marthyr.—J. Hughes was killed by a fall of stone Ashion.—An explosion took place at Mr. Stock's persons were burnt, one of whom has since died. Whiteharm.—John Hall'was killed by a fall of romear Clestor. Ding Bong Mine.—J. Hocking and J. Humphries of ground.	in one of the Dowlais levels. Senela Green Colliery, when four, of while working in Wood End Mins were killed by the failing of a scale.
120 Great Wheat Martha (cop.), 8095 Gustavus Mines (copper), Ci 1512 Halamanning and Croft Got 613 Hawke's Point (copper), Ci 6000 Higuston Down Con. (cop) 873 Koswick (lead), Portinsteale. 1624 Kingset and Bedford (lead 1624 Lauhneroos Wheat Maria (1625 Banarith Consola (copper), Ci 1636 Lelunt Consols (lin), Uny L.	fay Lelant	183 Wheal 764 Whoal 3 956 Wheal 1000 Wheal 5190 Whoal 6000 Wheal 1024 Wheal 1	Ennis (lead), St. Erme Franco (copper), near Tavistock. Gennys (lead), St. Bt.derce Guskis (tin and cop.), St. Hillary. Harriet (copper), Camborne Langford (copper and silver-lead) Mary Emma (tin & lead), Lydford Mary Emma East, Tavistock.	17 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 19	COAL MARKET, L MONDAY.—Ships at market, 26 WEDNESDAY.—Ships at mark FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 177	64; sold, 88. set, 255; sold, 94.